P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,784—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilsmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,149	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 95	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,014	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,320	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Bouard	15th Feb. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 20th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

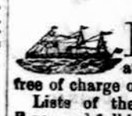
S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	7th Dec., 189

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
Available for 6 "	" 880	" 525
Available for 9 "	" 935	" 550
Available for 12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,300 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 1st proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest :—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 6 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

THE WINES Imported by TREACHER & Co., are obtained from the Original Sources of supply and through Shippers of the Highest Repute. By exercising great care in selection, and especially in Storage in India, they are enabled to offer to their Customers Wines much over the average both in regard to Quality, Condition, and Value.

SHERRIES.
From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co.,

PORTS.
From Sandeman & Co.,

CHAMPAGNES.
Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.

CLARETS.
Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.,

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
Imported from Coblentz through Deinhard & Co.,

HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price [illegible] Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FREE BY POST.
NEW CATALOGUE OF

WATCHES
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
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PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
VITALISES THE SYSTEM,
RENEWS THE APPETITE,

and Imparts Vigour to the Frame. A Tonic of great merit in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, OVERWORK, WORRY, EXHAUSTION, &c.

Specially prepared for Indian use from the most powerful Restorative Medicines known to Science, and its great value is freely recognised.

Rs. 3 PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
LARGEST & CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS, AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER," Bombay Gazette."

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER.
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price refunded. Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 5. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ramghat, Bengal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUPERIORESS OF
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT,
BANDORA,
Has much pleasure in inviting the Friends and Benefactors of the Institution to patronize the two entertainments
ON MONDAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER,
RESPECTIVELY,
Of a Comedy in one Act,
"PRIDE AND HUMILITY,"
With vocal and instrumental music.
The heavy expenses incurred by the erection of new buildings and other contemplated improvements oblige the sisters to have recourse to this means of paying entertainments to obtain in this manner a substantial help to defray the heavy expenses.
TICKETS:—
Reserved at Rs. 2, each day; Non Reserved, Re. 1; Children under 12, (half price) may be bought at the Convent, Messrs ROSE and Co., and the office of The "Times of India."
The entertainments will commence at 5-30 P. M., in the Convent Hall, which has been enlarged.

WANTED,
IN THE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY,
AN INSPECTOR OF ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS.
APPLICANTS should address the UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by letter, stating their qualifications for the post, amount of salary expected, and enclosing copies of their testimonials.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899.
TENDERS for the Contract for a term of 5 years for Landing from Ships, stacking at the Company's Wharf, and Loading direct or from stacks into wagons all consignments of FUEL and other SUNDRY STORES arriving in consignments for the Company's use, as also watching and Delivering into Boats, Carts or Trucks, when called upon, old material such as Rails, Cast and Wrought Iron Scrap, &c.
FORMS OF TENDER.—These must be made on the Company's authorized form, which can be had on application and payment of Rs. 5 to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel. Forms, with rates quoted in the space provided must be returned addressed to the AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY in a sealed cover prescribed, TENDER FOR LANDING CONTRACT and accompanied by a seperate cover by Rs. 1,000 as a guarantee of good faith and fulfilment of the ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT failing which, the said amount will be forfeited.
DEPOSIT.—The successful Tenderer, on signing the ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, will be required to deposit with the Company the sum of Rs. 10,000 as Security.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
The General Stores, Parel, 25th November, 1899.

XMAS CARDS.
LARGEST VARIETY.
BEST SELECTION.
Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.
OUR SPECIAL LINE
INDIAN XMAS CARDS.
These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER DOSSA TOOLSIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo deceased.
CHAGBAI and POORBAI, widowds of the Deceased and two of the Executors of the said Will.....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
D. B. BINNING.
The 23rd day of November, 1899.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of RAGHOBA BHASKER JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
KRISHNARAO RAGHOBA JOSHI the Eldest Son of the said deceased, residing at Mugbhat Lane, out side the Fort .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
D. B. BINNING
The 25th day of November, 1899.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.
CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4....	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.
DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!
Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.
FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!
NEWEST and Best designs in the Market.
TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application To MANAGER and SECRETARY.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE BUILDING KNOWN as "VICTORIA HOUSE" situated at the junction of Parel and Clare Roads, Byculla, is offered for SALE, the Company having transferred their wholesale business to the Fort.
For full particulars apply to—
The General Manager,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
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LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., (Auctioneers.)

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS, MILL OWNERS &c., SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWLS) AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Deccan Bank, Ld., of Poona, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abba Hajee Abdulla, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 11th September, 1896, the following:—Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land or ground, together with the chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under old Nos 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754, new Nos. 11915, 12395, 12464, and new Survey Nos. 1-2631, 1-2632, 3-2633, and 23 and 4-2653, and bounded on the east, by the ground of the said Abba Hajee Abdulla, on the west, by the new Road, on the north, by the water drain, and on the south, by the new Road, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagees.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the chawls or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue at Bombay under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754, and 754, new Nos. 11915, 12595, 12464, and new Survey Nos. 1-2631, 1-2632, 3-2633, and 23 and 4-2653, and bounded on the north, by the water drain, on the east, by the property belonging to the Jugjeevan Hurjeevan, on the south, by a public road, and on the west, by the property belonging to the said Abba Hajee Abdulla, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagees.
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the chawls or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventy-six square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754 and 754, new Nos. 11915, 12595, and 12464, new Survey Nos. 1-2631, 1-2632, 3-2633 and 23 and 4-2653, and bounded on the north, by Elphinstone Road, on the east, by the property belonging to Hajee Abdulla Jan Mahomed, on the south, by the water drain or sweeper's passage, and on the west, by a public passage, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagees.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the chawls or buildings standing thereon, situate at or near Elphistone Road, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under and forming parts of the Collector's old Nos. 39, 701, 707, 708, 715, 717, 435, 495, 754, 754 and 577, and the Collector's new Nos. 11915, 12595, and 12464, and under and forming the whole of new Survey No. 3-26 3 and part of new Survey No. 1-2, 632, and bounded on the east, by a private passage, on the west, by the property of Amanda Days, on the south, by the Government water course, and on the north, by the property or chawlformerly of the Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Ailey and now of Jamudin and Co., which said premises are in the occupation of tenants of the mortgagees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Nanni and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, SALE OF RAFTERS, PLANKS, IRON BOLTS, &c.
By order of Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the New Currimbhoy Mills, De Lisle Road, a large quantity of teak rafters and arees, spars, teakwood pieces, planks, arches, centerings, iron bolts, coach screws, tair lines, etc.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, November 27th 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

"AUTOMATIC" latest modern "GRANVILLE" Typewriter. Standard make, Foolscap size, guaranteed. Rs. 300 only. THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., (temporarily) No. 6 Church Gate, Street, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

KLONDYKES.—SOUDANS—and BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEF, WIDE END SCARFS for Ladies or Gents' Wear. All the New Styles and Designs, just received.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

AMENDED SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have amended their New Scheme of Membership of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon. For full particulars please apply to the Manager, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort.

SHROFF BROTHERS XMAS BAZAR IS now OPEN. Further extention of Premises at Hornby Row. Business kept open till Late hours.

XMAS CARDS from one pice each, Xmas Toys and Xmas Presents. All Choicest Novelties to suit every purse. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT OFFERED to all Xmas Tree holders having special terms this year from all Leading manufacturers, Compare Prices at SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bandora.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from 1st December, next. Apply to C. Jaffer Sulleman & Co., Girgaum.

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET, Large and Small, fully furnished, Monthly or for Season, Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N. LORD, MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WANTED, a MIDWIFE and NURSE, from the middle of December,—Apply stating terms and Qualifications to "No 70," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—An old well-established COACH FACTORY, on account of the death of the owner. Apply to "J." care of this paper.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,—Beautiful, New, CHARMING CRETONNES, CHINTZE'S, TAPESTRIES. Patterns on application.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per cottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1; Postage half-anna.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Prices and Particulars on application.
SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.
Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.
DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.
AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to
DR. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bakoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

QUALITY IS OUR LEADING FEATURE.
"PERFECTION" OUR MOTTO!!
DAWSON'S
PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
Sold by all Wine Merchants.

R. H. HALL & CO.,
EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."
Sole Proprietors of the following
OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
MALT WHISKIES
PURE AND MATURE.
As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.
The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES.
COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB PORT.
KENNETH MACKENZIE AND CO.'S OLD PORTS.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
KENNETH MACKENZIE AND CO.'S SHERRIES.
JOH. STIFFT'S CARLOWITZ.
LIQUEUR.—BURKE'S SLOE GIN.
SPIRITS.
E. NORMANDIN AND CO.'S 1858 AND 1820 BRANDIES.
CORNEILLE AND CO.'S COGNAC.
JULES LANDY'S GENUINE OLD COGNAC.
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
BURKE'S *** IRISH WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
BURKE'S GLENLIVET "
SLATER'S GLENLIVET "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
MELROSE " " " "
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS." "
ALE & STOUT.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
BASS'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
MACLAY'S & CO.'S PALE ALE AND STOUT.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
Price List on Application.

BEEHIVE BRANDY
NO. 1 COGNAC.
Needs only to be tasted to be appreciated.
Of all Wine Merchants in
BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Agent
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.
1 B.B. Rook rifle in case, by Holland and Holland, with cartridges.
1 mahogany cottage piano, by Rose & Co., in good order.
1 ebonized upright grand piano by Delamere & Co. (new).
AT 2 P.M.
2 Hudson and Bedford G. and J. pneumatic-tyred bicycles.
1 strong built light victoria, in good order.
1 serviceable vis-a-vis.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ezra Building, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable teak and blackwood, dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, Mignon Grand ebonized pianoforte by Schiedmayer with nickel mountings, the most perfect piano, D.-B. B.-L. gun by T. Tatham, London in case, 2 Rook rifles, windproof lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, ladies' Quadrant and gent's Acme bicycles in good order, large musical box curtains, carpets, flower pots, &c

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested to pay their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of above Fund into the Bank of BOMBAY or to the UNDERSIGNED.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCALDAS TEJPAL,
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
FAZALBHOY VISHRAM,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioner s for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions thereof are notified in pages 331 and 332 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th November, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 24th of January, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 24th of February, 1900.

(Sd.) MD. S. HUSSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 23rd Oct. 1899.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 2nd of DECEMBER, 1899, the GWALIOR-SIPRI and GWALIOR-BHIND SECTIONS of the Gwalior Light Railways belonging to HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH SCINDIA, will be OPENED for all DESCRIPTIONS OF TRAFFIC, under working arrangements with the Indian Midland Railway Company, and MIXED TRAINS will run on alternate days during each week, over each Section, as shown below :—

GWALIOR-SIPRI SECTION.

MONDAY	Gwalior to Sipri.
TUESDAY	Sipri to Gwalior.
WEDNESDAY	Gwalior to Sipri.
THURSDAY	Sipri to Gwalior.
FRIDAY	Gwalior to Sipri.
SATURDAY	Sipri to Gwalior.

GWALIOR-BHIND SECTION.

MONDAY	Gwalior to Bhind.
TUESDAY	Bhind to Gwalior.
WEDNESDAY	Gwalior to Bhind.
THURSDAY	Bhind to Gwalior.
FRIDAY	Gwalior to Bhind.
SATURDAY	Bhind to Gwalior.

The Trains will run on the appointed days to the following Time Tables :—

GWALIOR-SIPRI SECTION.

DOWN.

Distance from Gwalior.	Stations.		Mixed. H. M.	Fares from Gwalior. Mixed. Rs. a.	First Class. Rs. a.	Second Class. Rs. a.	Third Class. a. p.
...	Gwalior	Dep	7 30	...	...	...	...
2	Lashkar	Arr	7 41	0 4	0 1	0 0	0 0
		Dep	7 46				
15	Panihar	Arr	9 0	1 14	0 8	2 6	1 6
		Dep	9 5				
22	Ghatigaon	Arr	9 58	2 12	0 11	3 9	2 6
		Dep	10 1				
31	Renhat	Arr	10 52	3 14	1 0	5 0	3 6
		Dep	10 55				
38	Mohona	Arr	11 46	4 12	1 3	6 0	4 0
		Dep	11 51				
51	Chorepura	Arr	13 12	6 6	1 10	9 0	6 0
		Dep	13 15				
64	Satanwara	Arr	14 32	8 0	2 0	11 0	7 6
		Dep	14 37				
74	Sipri	Arr	15 50	9 4	2 5	12 0	8 0

UP.

Distance from Sipri.	Stations.		Mixed. H. M.	Fares from Sipri. Mixed. Rs. a.	First Class. Rs. a.	Second Class. Rs. a.	Third Class. a. p.
...	Sipri	Dep	7 0	...	...	...	...
11	Satanwara	Arr	8 11	1 6	0 6	2 0	1 0
		Dep	8 16				
24	Cherepura	Arr	9 33	3 0	0 12	4 0	2 0
		Dep	9 38				
36	Mohona	Arr	10 58	4 8	1 2	6 0	3 6
		Dep	11 3				
44	Renhat	Arr	11 51	5 8	1 6	7 0	4 0
		Dep	10 57				
52	Ghatigaon	Arr	12 48	6 8	1 10	9 0	5 0
		Dep	12 53				
60	Panihar	Arr	13 44	7 8	1 11	10 0	6 0
		Dep	13 49				
72	Lashkar	Arr	15 4	9 0	2 4	12 0	7 6
		Dep	15 9				
74	Gwalior	Arr	15 20	9 4	2 5	12 0	8 0

GWALIOR-BHIND SECTION.

DOWN.

Distance from Gwalior.	Stations.		Mixed. H. M.	Fares from Gwalior. Mixed. Rs. a.	First Class. Rs. a.	Second Class. Rs. a.	Third Class. a. p.
...	Gwalior	Dep	8 39	...	...	...	...
9	Bhadroli	Arr	9 24	1 2	0 5	1 6	0 9
		Dep	9 27				
13	Sanichra	Arr	9 55	1 10	0 7	2 3	1 2
		Dep	10 1				
16	Rithora	Arr	10 27	2 0	0 8	2 9	1 4
		Dep	10 30				
21	Nonora	Arr	10 57	2 10	0 11	3 6	1 10
		Dep	11 2				
28	Tehra	Arr	11 47	3 8	0 14	5 0	2 6
		Dep	11 52				
38	Soni	Arr	12 51	4 12	1 3	6 0	3 0
		Dep	12 56				
45	Itehar	Arr	13 42	5 10	1 7	8 0	4 0
		Dep	13 45				
53	Bhind	Arr	14 30	6 10	1 11	9 0	5 0

UP.

Distance from Bhind.	Stations.		Mixed. H. M.	Fares from Bhind. Mixed. Rs. a.	First Class. Rs. a.	Second Class. Rs. a.	Third Class. a. p.
...	Bhind	Dep	7 0	...	...	...	...
8	Itehar	Arr	7 47	1 0	0 4	1 6	0 8
		Dep	7 52				
15	Soni	Arr	8 37	1 14	0 8	2 6	1 4
		Dep	8 42				
25	Tehra	Arr	9 37	3 2	0 13	4 0	2 0
		Dep	9 42				
32	Nonora	Arr	10 16	4 0	1 0	5 0	2 6
		Dep	10 20				
37	Rithora	Arr	10 59	4 10	1 3	6 0	3 0
		Dep	11 2				
40	Sanichra	Arr	11 28	5 0	1 4	7 0	3 6
		Dep	11 33				
45	Bhadroli	Arr	12 2	5 10	1 7	8 0	4 0
		Dep	12 5				
53	Gwalior	Arr	12 0	6 10	1 11	9 0	5 0

For further particulars, see the Gwaliar Light Railways Rates and Fare Book containing the General Rules, Fares &c., for the conveyance of Goods, Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages and other descriptions of Traffic. Also the Coaching and Goods Tariff Book containing the General Rules for the conveyance of Passengers and the General Classification for Goods, published by the Indian Midland Railway Company.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager,
Indian Midland Railway.

Jhansi, 20th November, 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50		28	16
With Single Temple 50		24	12
With Cur 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez....50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality EBBLES at a REDUCTION of Re. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-33m, 7-34a. Low water, 11-31m. 1-0a.

Exhibition of works of art for the Paris Exhibition, School of Art, 2 to 5 p.m.

Entertainment, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, 5-30 p.m.

University Examination results, Intermediate Arts Examination.

REPORTED THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Dr. A. G. Viegas, who resides on the Chowpatty Sea Face, has made a report to the police that some time during the night of the 23rd instant, a gold watch and chain of the collective value of Rs. 200 were stolen from his bed room. The matter is being investigated by the police.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Aryan Social Union, Bombay, and in vindication of Vedic Monotheism, Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver a lecture in English at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, Dhobi Talao, to-day, at 5 p.m., on which occasion the Honorable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will occupy the chair. Subject : "Nature and attributes of God and man's relations to Him." The public are cordially invited.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—About eleven o'clock on Friday night, a runaway horse was galloping along Colaba Road. When near the Sassoon Dock, the animal ran into Captain Billi-Bivar, of the 7th Bombay Lancers, who was returning from Colaba and going to the Apollo Hotel on his becycle. Captain Billi-Bivar was knocked down and his machine damaged. The horse fell down, but immediately got up and ran into the Sassoon Dock, where it was captured and sent to the Pound. Enquiries are being made for the owner of the animal.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Friday evening a prow was sailing across the harbour and when off the Victoria Dock she collided with a tony which had two passengers on board. The tony capsized and sank. The two passengers, who had been thrown into the water, were picked up by the police jolly boat. The police enquiries showed that the prow was sailing under a strong wind, and the tindal warned the tony walla to get out of the way, but the latter, it was alleged, did not take any notice and hence the collision.

FIRE AT A MILL.—On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in a quantity of cotton waste and other materials stored in a corrugated iron shed situated in the compound of the Narayen Mill at Ferguson Road, Parel. Telephonic messages were despatched to the different fire brigade stations and in a few minutes the Chinchpoodley steamer repaired to the scene, followed by the Babulla Tank engine. The fire was put out in eighteen minutes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. The origin of the outbreak was attributed to careless bidee smoking.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Mahomedan man, name unknown, aged about thirty years, was, on Friday last, found floating on the surface of the water at the east corner of the Babulla Tank by a Municipal labourer, who informed the police. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition and dressed in a pair of cotton trousers, a khaki coat, and a skull-cap. The deceased appeared to be a Sidee. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at the Babulla Tank, when the jury returned an open verdict.

A THIEVISH DEAF-MUTE.—On Saturday, a deaf and dumb Mahomedan was charged by Inspector Williamson, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing a dhotur valued at eight annas, belonging to Bala Sadoo, a cart driver, who resides in a stable at the Elphinstone Bridge. On Thursday night complainant was lying asleep in his stable with his dhotur covered over his body, when he awoke on hearing some noise and saw the accused in the hold of Balla Pandoo, a fellow labourer. The police enquiries showed that during the night accused entered the stable and stole a few copper coins from the person of another cart driver, who was then lying asleep. Whilst he was removing the dhotur from the complainant's body, Balla came up to the stable and arrested the accused. The accused denied the charge. A record of four previous convictions against the accused was produced by Inspector Williamson. The Magistrate sentenced the deaf-mute to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SALE OF WORK.—On behalf of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission a sale of work will be held on Friday and Saturday, December 1st and 2nd, from 10 a.m., to 1 p.m., and 4 p.m., to 7 p.m., at the Mission Church Hall, Girgaum. The articles for sale will include carved wood-work from Mussoorie, children's clothing, embroidered tea cloths and Duchess cloths, dolls, knick-knacks, etc. A special feature of the sale will be fancy work of the latest style from Regent Street and Bond Street, London. This Mission besides working in the Zenanas of Bombay has charge of a Khoja Mohammedan and two large Beni-Israelite schools. Other departments of work are an Indian Christian higher class Boarding School and a large European and Indian Day-School. A branch European school has been recently opened at Panchgani. The different agencies are urgently in need of funds, especially at this time of the year, and it is earnestly hoped that the sale may be visited by all who are interested in the various kinds of work, Educational and Evangelistic, carried on by the Society in Bombay. Mrs. MacArthur has most kindly promised to open the sale on Friday, December 1st, at 10 a.m.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. J. D. Kateli, managing proprietor of the Western India Trading Company, charged Dr. Meherjibhoy R. Sethna, Surgeon Occulist and Aurist, with infringement of trade-mark, was called on for hearing. The complainant stated in his information that his firm had put in the market for sale certain medicinal preparations for the eye and the ear, known as "Occuline" and "Larodyne" for some years past. Both these medicines were solely prepared by his firm. The words "Occuline" and "Esradyne" were distinctive and original words, invented by the firm, and for which it enjoyed and was enjoying a trade mark. About a year ago Dr. Sethna brought out two medicinal preparations for the eye and the ear, and had named them "Oculine" and "Auridyne," respectively. Complainant contended that Dr. Meherjibhoy had no right to the use of these words which were the trade marks and exclusive property of complainant's firm. He further submitted that the infringement of the trade marks had caused him great loss. On the presentation of the information, summons was granted against the defendant in respect of the word "Oculine" only. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, who appeared for the complainant, applied that he might be allowed to withdraw the case, as his client had been advised to institute proceedings in the High Court. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, objected to the case being allowed to be withdrawn. The Magistrate dismissed the case.

EXCITING RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Jugroop Ramdeen, a Purdesee and his wife, Rukhmee, and eighteen others, charging Jugroop with keeping a common gaming house at Worlee and the rest with gaming therein with "cowris" (shells) and money. In consequence of certain information, Superintendent Stanford obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police. Early on the morning of the 23rd instant, Mr. Stanford, armed with the Commissioner's warrant and accompanied by two European Police Officers and sixteen native policemen, proceeded to a hut at new Parbhadevi Road. On the approach of the police, the woman Rukhmee, who was on the watch, raised an alarm "*Bhago ! Bhago !*" i.e., run away. Before the gamblers could act upon the warning, they found the hut invested by the police. Some of the accused, in attempting to force their way out, broke the partition of the hut, and in the excitement and tussle, consequent on the capture of the gang, the hut came down. The keeper of the house succeeded in effecting his escape. He was arrested by the police on the following day. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, who defended the accused, contended that the hut did not belong to the first accused and that the remaining accused were not gaming therein, but were performing "punja" ceremony. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that it had been proved that the hut in question belonged to the first accused, and that the other accused had been gaming therein for the last month. His Worship fined the keeper Rs. 20, and his wife Rs. 15, and the rest of the accused Rs. 5 each.

AN HABITUAL OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ismail Dawood alias Sulleman, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Gannon with being a reputed thief and having no ostensible means of livelihood. Inspector Gannon deposed that he had instituted the present proceedings against the accused, in consequence of several complaints made to him by the residents of Guzar Street and Null Bazar. It appeared that accused was in the habit of visiting shops belonging to dealers in piece-goods and demanding cloth from them without payment. If any resistance was offered by any of the shop-keepers to the levying of this sort of black-mail, the accused, who was invariably accompanied by two or three bad characters used to become turbulent, create a disturbance, and threaten the merchant with bodily injury. The evidence of some of the shop-keepers of the locality went to show that accused was a terror to the locality and the people were afraid to complain against him. They were in constant dread of his visits and fear of their life. On the 20th instant, he had his meal at an eating-house and when the house-keeper asked for the money, he assaulted him. The police were informed and complaints were then lodged against him one after the other. He was taken in custody. At the close of the case for the prosecution Inspector Gannon produced a record of several previous convictions against the accused, to which he pleaded guilty. The Magistrate, on the evidence, called upon the accused under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why he should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 and a surety for a like amount to keep peace in future. As the accused failed to furnish the required surety, he was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of nine months.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE DECISION OF AN APPELLATE JUDGE

RAMAPPA BIN APPURAO VS. GURUBASAWA KOM SHIDDALINGAPPA.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No. 83 of 1898. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar appeared for Ramappa, original plaintiff and appellant ; and Mr. H. C. Coyajee (for Mr. Manekshah) for the respondents.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the court, said : A party who appeals to the District Court is entitled to obtain the decision of the appellate Judge himself upon the points in dispute. In the judgment, now on appeal before us, we are unable to find any such decision by the District Judge or even any concurrence expressed by him in the opinion of the Judge of the Court below him. He says "I am very doubtful whether plaintiff thus claimed the wall as his, and the Subordinate Judge expressly says he did not. It appears that plaintiff did not prosecute the matter, and this coupled with the construction put upon exhibit 33 by the Subordinate Judge, inclines me to think the wall was not really his" and again "for defendant there are exhibits 55 and 56, who are believed by the Subordinate Judge." Sitting as we are in second appeal and unable, therefore, to go into the evidence for ourselves, in order that they shall be binding upon us, we require from the District Judge actual and precise findings of fact and not merely doubt and inclination and a statement of the belief of the Subordinate Judge. The District Judge ought to have expressly stated whether, in his opinion, the plaintiff in 1884 had claimed the wall as his or not, and whether the construction placed on the Exhibit 33 by the Subordinate Judge was correct or not, and whether the Exhibits 55 and 56 were properly believed by him. We ask the District Judge to record fresh findings on the issues raised by him and certify them to this Court within two months.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THE RIGHT COURT FEE TO PAY.

JHAVERI BAPALAL BHAICHAND VS. VADILAL LALLUBHAI.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, acting District Judge of Ahmedabad, in appeal 311 of 1897. Mr. K. M. Jhaveri appeared for Bapalal, original defendant and appellant, and Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Vadilal, original plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decisions said : The question in this case is simply what is the right Court fee which should have been paid on defendant's appeal to the District Court. Plaintiff brought his suit on a running account between defendant and himself. He said that deducting the balance on his side due to the defendant from what was shown due from defendant the balance in his favour was Rs. 768-5-8. Defendant disputed the correctness of the account, and said that if it was correctly taken, the balance in his favour would be Rs. 964-13-2. He counter-claimed for that amount and paid the full Court fee on Rs. 964-13-2. This is the fee which he would have had to pay had he sued plaintiff on the account. The Subordinate Judge went into the account. He disallowed wholly or in part some of the items put forward by defendant, and in the end found that the balance in plaintiff's favour was Rs. 530. He awarded that sum and costs. Defendant appealed to the District Judge, and in his memo. of appeal he clearly set forth the items as to which he objected to the decree of the Subordinate Judge. They were—(1) Rs. 125 with interest, total Rs. 141, which the defendant objected to in plaintiff's account, (2) Rs. 212-2-7 deducted by the Subordinate Judge for discount. Defendant objected to this deduction. (3) Rs. 1,013-12-3 said by defendant to be due from plaintiff and wrongly not given credit for. (4) Rs. 53-3-0 due for certain petty items from plaintiff to defendant. The total of these was Rs. 66 ; but the Subordinate Judge only awarded Rs. 12-2-6. Thus the defendant appealed with regard to items amounting to Rs. 1,425-2-6. If he appealed also as to interest, this would have to be added. But he claimed to be allowed to pay the Court fee as if the appeal was for Rs. 964-13-2. In this he was clearly wrong. The District Judge called on him to pay on Rs. 1,733-2-10, *i. e.*, on Rs. 964-13-2 added to Rs. 768-5-8, the amount of the plaintiff's original claim. In this the District Judge was also wrong. Under these circumstances we think that the order of the District Judge dismissing the appeal must be set aside, and the defendant should be given the opportunity of paying the Court fee as shown above on Rs. 1,425-2-6. The parties must pay their own costs in this and the Lower Appellate Court. On receipt of the papers of this case by the District Judge notice should issue from the Court to defendant calling on him to pay the balance of the Court fee within a fortnight.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

565-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdula vs Vithuldas Khetsey—Magonlal and Co.

396-99—Manshukhlal D and J—Nagindas Purbhudas vs Mangelal Jamnadas and others—Matubhai and J Madhowjee Virjee and in person.

399-99—Muljee and R—Vussonjee Dowjee vs Hajee Essa Hajee Essac—Tyabjee D and Co.

529-98—Madhowjee Virjee Jamnadas Purshotamdas vs Goswami Shri Ghirdharjee Tricumlaljee Maharaj —Wadia and G.

518-99—In person—Binda Limjee vs Hurkoo Sitta and others —K B Mehta and In person.

521-99—R P Bharucha—Jehangir Morwanjee Motisha and others vs Hormasjee Adarjee Kanga and another —In person.

528-99—Captain and V—Nanabhai Amopram vs Mistri Currimbux Ally—Khundoo and S.

530-99—Captain and Y—Karim Suleman vs Suleman Kassum —Tyabji D and Co.

533—99—Matabal J and M Tallakchand Javerchand vs Saleh Mohomed Saleh Arab—Framjee and D.

20—92—Jehangir and S—Vincent Paul Lobo vs Agustin P Dantos—Manshukhlal D and J.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Until 2-30 p.m.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

44-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co—Part heard.

22-498-97—In person—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee and another—Maganlal and Co—Part heard.

323-99—Payne G S and Co—Narrotam Chuggoa and others vs Bai Motibai and others—Little and Co.

575-99—Manshukhlal D and J—The Soonderdas Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld vs Manockshaw Furdunjee Shroff.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayak and others vs Laxuman Govind—King and Cama.

158-99—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Barjorjee and others vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardeshir H and D.

Testamentary Suits.

17-99—Khunderao and S—Bapoojee Morarjee and others vs Angoobai—Shamrao P.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Thakurdas D C and H.

18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mohomed Ebrahim—In person.

Long Causes.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fakroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosin bin Muja Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshukhlal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

215-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.

142-93—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G.

76-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Bai Dabi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and R and Little and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

548 99—Payne G S and Co—Emil Spinner and others vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juma—Ardasher H and D. Part heard.

141-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chidghanand Raghavanand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co. Part heard.

615-98—Manshukhlal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas Nathoobhai vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormasjee vs The Southern India Spg and Wg Co Ld and others—Manshukhlal D and J.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

WRITING on November 10, our London correspondent states :—Noteworthy in the catalogue of embarkations for South Africa, recorded almost daily in the newspapers since the sailing, on the 20th October, of the Yorkshire, the Manila, and three ships of the Castle Line, is the embarkation of troops in the Allan Line Steamer Bavarian (H. M. Transport No. 16), which left Liverpool on the 8th instant and will probably leave Queenstown to-day ; for not only is the Bavarian a new vessel, this being her third voyage only, but she is moreover a very fine vessel and is exceptionally adapted by her great size, the excellence of her fittings, and her speed, for the safe and comfortable transport of troops. Her measurement is 10,200 tons, and it is hoped that the voyage from Queenstown to the Cape will not take more than 19 days. She readily accommodates two regiments—the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, and the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers—the one in the forecastle and the other in the stern—ample space being found amidships for the naval and military officers, the Foreign attaches (who are accompanied by a well-known guardsman (Colonel Herbert) and other passengers. The total number of troops, including detachments of the 12th Field Company, R.E., and the 10th and 16th Companies, R.A.M.C., are probably not less than 2,200. The embarkation has so far been carried out promptly and smoothly and without a hitch of any sort ; and (as a correspondent tells me) at Liverpool, where, if anywhere, the merits of a good ship ought to be well understood, she was spoken of as the best and best-fitted trooper that had as yet left the docks. Her spaciousness, the splendour and adequacy of her arrangements, and the quiet and business-like way in which the embarkation has been effected must have impressed the Foreign visitors most favourably. The regret caused by the accident to the Persia, following other mishaps to transport steamers, is only equalled by the indignation aroused by the rumours as to another vessel's departure having had to be postponed owing to the discovery that she had been supplied with putrid meat. If the statements made with so much circumstantiality by the *Daily Mail* are true somebody ought to be hanged. Talking of transports the P. and O. Company have commenced proceedings against an evening paper and a news agency for the publication of a rumour to the effect that the Nubia had sunk with all hands while conveying troops to the Cape. A rule for a criminal information for libel was granted on Tuesday by two Judges of the High Court. In the meantime it may be hoped that the outcry against the sensational contents bills of certain evening papers will receive some attention from those concerned. The nuisance is becoming very great. The other evening I happened to meet a whole army of newsvendors flaunting huge placards with the words : "Great British Victory at Ladysmith ; 2,000 Boers captured," this on the strength of a short Exchange Telegram from Cape Town, and dated some days previously mentioning one of the rumours current regarding last Friday's fighting. The "contents bill" of one—and only one—evening paper, so far as I could see, used the words "reported capture," &c. One cannot expect a newspaper in London to withhold doubtful news from the other side of the world until it has been verified, but it need not publish it as if it were not at all doubtful.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

WRITING under date November 10, our London correspondent says :—It is rarely that in the month of November the weather is so brilliant as it was yesterday. The effect was seen in the large crowds, which assembled to see the Lord Mayor's show, infinitely larger than those which congregated in the streets on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee procession. There is a consensus of opinion that no better city turn out has been seen for a long time—bright, quick, artistic in all its details and even soul-inspiring in some of them. The strange thing was that the spectators never cheered the military part of the display, but only the famous gingerbread coach. Its principal occupant must have needed this consolation after the extraordinarily unpleasant quarter of an hour he must have passed in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, and which to-day is the talk of the town. As all the world knows it is the immemorial custom for the civic cortege to halt at the law courts in order that the new Lord Mayor may be presented to her Majesty's Judges by the Recorder of London. The immediate predecessor of the present Lord Chief Justice had a habit—very irritating to his political opponents—of sometimes utilising this occasion for the utterance of opinions strongly held by himself. But Lord Coleridge never addressed a Lord Mayor as Lord Russell addressed Alderman Newton yesterday. The affair came about in this way. The Recorder in his speech made some observations about Alderman Newton's extensive connexion with public companies, "Since I had the honour of presenting the Lord Mayor-elect, on October 24 last, to the Lord Chancellor the Lord Mayor," said the Recorder, "has thought it right to call my attention to certain animadversions which have recently appeared in some of the organs of the financial Press, reflecting upon his conduct in connexion with the promotion, direction, or otherwise, of certain commercial joint stock enterprises with which he is or has been connected. The Lord Mayor assures me that he fears no inquiry into his conduct in these relations, and he is prepared to take such steps as he may be advised to vindicate his good name." The Lord Chief Justice, in reply, said the Court had heard with particular satisfaction and a sense of relief one statement made by the Recorder. It was a very grave and serious thing that, in the history of a company with which the Lord Mayor's name had been associated, a Judge of the High Court should have thought it his duty to say that he might consider it necessary to lay the papers relating to that history before the Public Prosecutor. Their Lordships had, therefore, heard with satisfaction that the Lord Mayor was prepared to defend his reputation before the established tribunals. The community would heartily rejoice when his lordship should have cleared his reputation from any suggestion made against it. The *Times* describes the incident as "probably unprecedented," and one of the financial papers points out in a lighter vein that the form of official introduction adopted by the Recorder opens up interesting possibilities. At Drawing Rooms, for instance : Lady Jones presents Lady Smythe-Robinson, and assures her Majesty that the new social aspirant courts the fullest investigation into her past" ; and her Majesty : 'That relieves our mind so much.' Or, at the Levee, Colonel Brown presents Captain Tomkins, and proffers the gallant captain's earnest request that his Royal Highness will overhaul his (the captain's) transactions at the Albert Club.

DAMAUN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, Nov. 24.

THE great Government timber theft case, which has been pending for the last six years against the Advocate, Mr. Vaz, Bhana Patel and others and wherein upwards of one hundred witnesses are to be examined, is fixed to be heard before the District Court of Damaun on Tuesday the 28th instant.

His Excellency Kuchenbuck Villar, the Governor of Damaun, whose term of office has nearly expired, intends shortly to leave Damaun for good.

Among the arrivals here is welcomed the visit of Mr. John C. Moraes, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers of Bombay, the son of our esteemed pensioned Post Master, Mr. M. J. Moraes. The young Mr. Moraes is on his privilege leave, after enjoying half of which in Southern India he has come here to meet his parents and friends. Last year when he paid a visit about this time, he was accompanied by his amiable and highly educated wife who since died in Bombay in February last.

As several people of Damaun carry on trade with Natal and Lorenzo Marques and possess valuable property at the latter place where their relations and agents at present reside, considerable interest has been excited here about the news of the South African War, and the Post Office is thronged every morning with a multitude of people anxious to obtain the English and Vernacular Bombay dailies, the war news of which is eagerly devoured and discussed by different groups and afterwards circulated throughout the city with much exaggeration either in favour or against the parties to the war according to the news-monger's personal inclinations.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RAJKOTE, Nov. 23.

IT is understood that the Political Agent, on a representation of the Wankaner State, ordered Mr. Dwarkadas Nandlal, Nyayadhish under suspension, to be made over to that State for trial on charges preferred against him for corruptions etc. The Agency police arrested him under a warrant of the Assistant Political Agent, Halar, and he was made over to the Wankader State police yesterday.

H. H. the Maharaj Saheb of Bhownugges has accepted the resignation of Dewan Azam Vithalder Shamaldas. Dr. Barjorji is at present in charge of the Dewan's duties, the railway and giras "portfolio" being placed in the hands of Mr, Harilal Sewailal, the State vakil, as a temporary measure.

The Junagurh State has organized a series of relief works for maintaining its poor subjects all throughout its vast territories. The ever busy and astute Dewan and the Naeb Dewan have been visiting the different parts of the State to see that the measures are efficiently carried out.

Mr. Morrison, Famine Commissioner, Kathiawar, returned last week from Dhrangadhra, where he had been to inspect the several relief works organised by the State which have met with his entire approval.

Mr. Mawson, Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, visited Porebunder and Bhownugger, last week, and inspected the several relief works now under construction. He is a very painstaking officer, and his experience of the examine in Deccan has rendered his services very useful and valuable at the present juncture in Kathiawar.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Dhrole has appointed a committee of some seven gentlemen to afford relief to the famine-stricken subjects and Bhayat Girasias of the State. It consists of three officers of the State, two bankers, and two intelligent Bhayat Girasias. His Highness who is an experienced and enlightened ruler, and his energetic Karbhari, Mr. Mulshanker D. Dave, have taken most satisfactory measures to render the scheme successful.

Azam Jaswantraj Duleraj, a leading member of the high and noble family of the Gaekwar Mazmundars, is appointed Karbhari of the third class State of Chuda.

The unexpected news of the death of Dr. Lalubhai Bhagwandas, at the age of 40, has cast a deep gloom in the family of his uncle, Mr. B. B. Kaji, pleader. The deceased was chief medical officer, in Palitana, where he was held in high esteem by the popular and energetic Chief of that State, Sir Mansinhji, K.C.S.I.

The Railway Commission, consisting of Sir Trevor, Mr. Upcott and the Honourable Mr. Allan Arthur assembled here yesterday and the day before, and examined some four or five witnesses. They left here this morning, S

WORTH NOTICING.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the 'First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

CONSOLS declined 1-8 per cent in London yesterday, to 102 7-8. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent higher, at 100 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·25 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan dropped 1-2 per cent., to 111; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 3-4 per cent. to £64 1-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 4 7,8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 4 5-8 per cent., Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 1-4d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent., at 59 1-8 cents per oz., Demand Exchange on London being 3-8 cen., higher, at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

There was a further drop in Consols to-day of 1-8 per cent, to 102 3-4. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25·26 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 111; and Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £64 5-16. Rates of Discount were higher, at 5 1-4 and 4 7-8 per cent on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, respectively. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 1-4d. per oz.

Gozerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39 1-2s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firmer; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer yesterday, Surats and Arrivals quiet. Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 3-32d. to 4 7-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 5-64d., in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 1-8d. for November delivery, and 4 3-64d. for March-April. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 25,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

Spot Mid-Americans further advanced in Liverpool 1-32d. to-day; East Indians were 1-16 to 1-8d. per lb. higher all round; and American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 16,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market continued steady. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 8,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 63,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales greater, at 79,000 bales. The week's Imports increased by 49,000 bales, to 142,000 bales. The total stock was 52,000 bales greater, and stood yesterday at 796,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent higher in New York yesterday, at 7 3-4 cents per lb., February Futures 10 points, at 7·52 cents, and May 11 points, at 7·58 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 4,190,000 bales, compared with 3,790,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

To-day the New York Market was closed.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been firm in tone to-day. Exporters bought 600 bales Khandesh at Rs. 193, 300 Bengal at Rs. 175 to Rs. 185, 1,200 bales Bengal at Rs. 176 to Rs. 185; and the Mills 200 Khandesh at Rs.185, 700 Bengal at Rs. 177 to Rs. 185. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 213 per candy was quoted; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 177 1-2; "Good" Bhownagger, for May, Rs. 195.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet almost dull; prices are unchanged for the latter, but 1 an. lower for the ormer.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,631	bales.
Wheat	624	cwts.
Linseed	1,776	,,
Gingellyseed	21,273	,,
Rice	45,913	,,

EXCHANGE opened firmer in tone this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was (as is usual on mail day) but little business reported, and rates closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	Per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Francs	1·72	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 96 11-16 for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 90 for Threes.

SHARES.—The market has been partially closed today. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher ta Rs. 1,275 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st November, as compared with the statement of 14th November, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	November 14. Rs.	A.	P.	November 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,01,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,22,21,029	3	3	1,16,61,481	10	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,79,16,464	4	3	6,15,63,654	6	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,14,010	10	7	1,99,037	2	3
Sundries	23,04,632	6	4	26,47,361	0	11
	10,24,56,196	8	5	10,55,72,181	9	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	43,11,582	0	0	41,40,266	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	83,47,910	8	0	83,65,760	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,26,42,425	2	6	2,11,14,223	8	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,28,50,255	13	5	2,27,02,699	4	2
Bills discounted, &c.	1,51,85,179	8	3	1,46,68,816	1	3
Balances with other Banks.	10,53,539	6	11	12,26,235	5	1
Bullion	4,846	4	7	4,851	10	7
Dead Stock	13,31,644	7	1	13,31,621	9	4
Stamps	9,696	14	3	9,072	6	11
Sundries	15,29,480	7	4	16,31,009	7	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	93,60,815	5	0	1,44,25,216	14	6
Do. at Branches	1,51,19,830	14	1	1,59,52,528	13	6
Rs.	10,24,56,196	8	5	10,55,72,184	9	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,15,175	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,44,372	Dec.
Other Deposits	36,47,190	Inc.
Post Bills	15,003	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,53,496	Dec.
Loans	15,23,199	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,56,646	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	5,16,363	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	47,61,401	Inc.
Do at Branches	5,32,698	Inc.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Firmer. Surat quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-4

The sum of about £700,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Hornbycastle left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this afternoon

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela from Bombay to Kobe arrived this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Paramatta arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Hongkong, on the 25th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th November, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·966
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	66·9
Relative Humidity of Air	0·644
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of wind*	N, NNW, NE, WNW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 223

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

DEAS—On P & O s s Carthage, between Bombay and Aden, Nellie, the dearly loved wife of Lionel Deas, I S C, and eldest daughter of Brigadier-General Black.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MAIDLOW—LUGARD—November 16, at All Saints' Church, Nagpore, by the Rev C Barlow. Mr John Southern Maidlow, B A, to Amy Caroline Aylmer, youngest daughter of Colonel H J Lugard, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DEVON—November 12, at Sea on Board the s s City of Calcutta, Arthur Travers Devon, late East Indian Railway.

FORBES—November 6, at Shumshabad, Azamgarh, James Lascelles Forbes, in the 60th year of his age.

KHAN AHMED YAR KHAN, MULTANI—November 6 at Lahore, Khan Ahmed Yar Khan, Multani, grandson of Nawab Muzffur Khan, late Vali of Multan, and cousin of the late Nawab Abdul Majid Khan.

WATSON—November 20, at Jhelum, Alfred Watson, Extra Judical Assistant Commissioner, aged 52 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1899.

FROM South Africa we learn that on Thursday last, the 23rd inst., General Hildyard at daybreak attempted to break his way out through the Boers occupying a wide semi-circle near Willow Grange. There was a sharp engagement "with varying success," which resulted in General Hildyard leading back his force to Estcourt. Our London correspondent gives us a statement from Durban to the effect that the Boers have withdrawn from the Mooi District. That is probable enough; they entered it to obtain supplies from the loyal farmers, who fled panic-stricken, leaving their unwelcome visitors to help themselves. It is not surprising that, having done so, they should now withdraw. There was nothing in the sortie from Estcourt, on the 23rd, to discourage the Boers; they held their ground and, after six hours' skirmishing, Hildyard withdrew within his own lines. The naval gun on which he apparently counted for success was useless against the big gun the Boers brought to bear upon it. We are not told whether the shells failed to explode. General Joubert some two weeks since brought from Pretoria some very powerful guns, with German artillerymen. The cessation of active operations against Ladysmith, some fifteen days since, is accounted for by the delay in the arrival of the heavy guns. When they came the bombardment recommenced, and was kept up with great vigour—but always doing little or no damage. The proprietor of one of the hotels in the town, having made his way to Maritzburg, gave a somewhat different account of the bombardment. He said that one wing of another hotel was destroyed by a shell falling while the guests were at dinner; fortunately none of them were hurt. The staff had a narrow escape from another shell, which fell in headquarters. A third shell struck the hospital. This authority took a gloomy view of the prospects of Ladysmith; but then the military authorities do not share his view. As the War Office despatch put it, "There is no present occasion for grave anxiety." When the bombardment was resumed, we drew attention to the fact that nothing more was heard of the Boer guns being silenced by the Naval Brigade and ventured to draw the inference that the supply of lyddite shells was exhausted. That turns out to have been the case. The lyddite shells for the 4·7 inch quick-firers on board Her Majesty's cruisers are limited to ten per gun.

Each gun has in all 220 rounds, but the greater part of this ammunition is solid steel-shot to pierce the armour of ships of war. They would obviously be useless if fired against an enemy in the open field; they would be of no more account than the Boer shells of which only one in twelve explodes. A military critic observes that this scarcity of ammunition for the only guns that can keep the Boers' heavy artillery at a distance constitutes the chief danger in Sir George White's position. Writing on the 9th instant he regarded the quiescence of the Boers around Ladysmith at that time ominous; it foreboded a large addition to the number of guns of position and an attempt to subject the town and the British defences to a severe bombardment. That is exactly what occurred; fortunately Ladysmith was strong enough to endure the ordeal, and is still safe. Apparently the attention of General Joubert has been diverted to Estcourt, with a view to the ousting of Hildyard, with his 2,000 men and one gun, from that position, and also to the necessity of guarding against the advance of reinforcements from Durban. The situation in Natal is freely spoken of as full of perplexities, which the useless mystery of the censorship only tends to increase. The Boer leaders are in a position to know all that is going on, and can draw their own inferences as to what is likely to be attempted. General Clery cannot move because of the deficiency of his division in cavalry and artillery. A regiment of cavalry has been sent to him from Cape Town, and by so much the deficiency in that arm will be made good. General Lyttleton, with the Durhams and the Scots Fusiliers, has joined Colonel Barton on the Mooi River. They will no doubt in their turn, be subjected to the envelopin, process of which the Boers seem so enamoured. This system, we are told, has been recommended to them by a high military authority of European reputation. The *Standard's* correspondent at Luxemborg professes to have obtained a correct version of the Boer plan of campaign, which is of somewhat complex origin.

Before the war Dr. Leyds invited Dutch, Belgian, and German officers of standing to give their opinion as to how the two Republics should be defended in case of attack by a strong force of European troops. Various views were expressed and suggestions made, and these were placed in the hands of an officer of great experience. He drew up a plan of campaign which recommended that in Natal the Boers should take the offensive, and by a series of enveloping movements drive the inferior forces into the see. As the Free State would certainly be invaded from the south, preliminary to the invasion of the Transvaal, it was recommended that all the railways within reach should be destroyed, so as to compel the invader to depend on wheeled vehicles or pack animals. The initial movements of the advancing columns should not be opposed, but as the lines of communication lengthened they should be incessantly attacked. By these means it would be quite possible to retard the arrival of the invader at Pretoria for twelve months. The strength of the Boers was put at 50,000 men. The actual number in the field is now estimated 60,000, numbers of sympathisers having joined. There seems to be a vague idea that if the war lasts for a year the Continental Powers will find some pretext for interference, bringing pressure to bear on Great Britian. Naturally with this hope Fabian tactics and the avoidance of decisive battles must commend themselves to the Boers. The interminable delays in providing for a war determined on months ago, or at all events loudly proclaimed to be inevitable, has enabled the Boers to carry out with a certain amount of success that part of the supposed plan of campaign which prescribed the "envelopment" of the British troops in Natal. No doubt the foreign officer, whoever he may have been, gave that advice in the belief that the envelopment would involve capitulation from deficiency of supplies. But nothing of the kind has happened. Again he could not have calculated on the refusal of Boer shells to explode. Nor could he have foreseen that neglect of the most ordinary precautions would make the Boers liable to be surprised, time and again, at night and at daybreak by inferior numbers of the enemy. Then there is the unexpected intervention of lyddite, while Pretoria is without any of the high explosives now adopted by every military Power. The stars in their courses are fighting against the Boers; but, as Lord Wolseley says, war is characterised by ups and downs. There may be many surprises before we see the end of this war, begun in the belief in very high quarters that the Boers would not fight, and that the whole affair would be over in three weeks. We now hear that the "real war" will only begin at Christmas.

THE best news from Africa for the moment is undoubtedly that the Khalifa Abdulla has been slain in action, and that most of his fighting Emirs are either killed or captured. The honour of this achievement falls to Colonel Wingate, a near relative of a distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service. The gallant Colonel, who has been on the war-path to some purpose, overtook the Khalifa at Gelid. After sharp fighting the position was carried, and the Khalifa met the fate he had so ruthlessly inflicted on the tribesmen he so shamefully oppressed. Osman Digna, the most capable of all the leaders of the revolt against Egyptian rule next to the Mahdi himself, has once again escaped death or capture. Had the incompetent Abdulla taken his advice, and sent a strong force to forestall all the small British force detailed to take over Kassala from the Italians, instead of fighting a hopeless battle at the Atbara, the course of events might have taken a different turn. Osman might have brought again to his standard the Hyder dervishes and other fierce fighting tribes which gave us so much trouble near Suakin. Osman would never have fought the Sirdar at the rail-head; he could have done anything rather than that. But the Khalifa was self-willed, conceited, and never listened to the advice of his abler lieutenants. In this he differed singularly from the Mahdi, who invited the opinion of everyone, even that of his Egyptian and European captives, and knew how to make use of their brains. The Arab merchants of Bombay fully appreciated the difference in the capacity of the two men. The Khalifa and his self-willed Baggaras, which he made supreme by freely massacring the tribes of purer blood, were notably deficient in the intelligence and power of organisation and assimilation which differentiates the Arab from the African. The disappearance of the Khalifa, and the surrender of nine thousand of his followers puts an end to Mahdism for good. Osman Digna, who was not a Mahdist from conviction, may be heard of again, for he is a man of infinite resource and endowed with indefatigable energy.

THE report of last year's operations at the Sibpur experimental farm, which was established twelve years ago as a demonstration farm for agricultural students, has just been issued. The higher class which is reserved for University graduates or men of similar educational qualifications had eleven students. In the lower class intended for passed sub-overseers of the Apprentice Department of the Engineering College there were but two students. The work done during the year included the use of new and improved implements, experiments in manuring, methods of cultivation and new crops, and the distribution of seeds and implements. Paddy, cabbages and brinjals formed the subject of the manure experiments. In regard to the first-named crop it was found that *mahua* (cassia latifolia) cake was quite as good a fertiliser as the more commonly used rape cake, while it is appreciably cheaper. The result of the cabbage experiment was distinctly in favour of the use of saltpetre as a manure. With the brinjal crop it was found that high manuring was not suitable. In experimenting in methods of cultivation mixed crops were found to be a mistake. *Arabar, juar* and maize were selected, but the yield of *arabar* was less than the average and the yield of maize was very much so. The *juar* did not suffer by the presence of *arabar* but on the contrary the prolific growth of *juar* quite smothered the *arabar*, and very little of the grain was obtained from the mixed plots. The advantage of deep over shallow cultivation, at any rate, in regard to jute is still apparently a debatable point, as the experiments showed no decisive results in favour of deep cultivation. There was in fact very little difference in the outturn per acre from the two methods, though there was a slight excess in favour of the deeper tillage. As to the proper time for cutting jute the quality and quantity were both superior when the crop was cut in full flower, and when only a few green fruits were formed. Experiments in steeping jute stems in stagnant water showed the superiority of the fibre so obtained and the greater readiness with which retting took place in such water. Fifteen varieties of paddy were grown at the farm, and with the exception of Carolina and Bilaspur paddies all the superior varieties did well. Carolina paddy will be dropped. Of varieties of maize that of Dumraon appears more suitable for the soil of Sibpur than the Jaunpur variety which is highly spoken of in other Provinces. Naini Tal, Farakhabad and Bettiah were the varieties of potatoes grown, but the produce was poor, and it is stated that no definite conclusion can be drawn from the results obtained from the crops that were not irrigated for five or six weeks, after planting at the driest time of the year. In some cases the plots yielded actually less than the quantity of seed sown. A plant that promises well is an African yam which is reported to be as good as potatoes. The balance-sheet of the farm shows that the receipts for the year were Rs. 1,204-13, an increase of Rs. 104 over the previous year and of Rs. 200 over 1896-97. The expenditure last year was Rs. 2,497-11-7, somewhat more than in the preceding year but less than two years previously. The net cost of the farm last year was Rs. 2,292-14-7 against Rs. 2,058-10 and Rs. 2,912-3-7 during the previous two years.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will hold a Levee, at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 6th December, at 4·30 p.m. All officers of the Garrison, British and Native, off duty, should attend. Dress—Full Dress—Levee Dress. All Officers of the Garrison will assemble at 4-15 p.m. in the portion of the Town Hall reserved for them, with a view to the whole being presented collectively by corps and departments. A guard of honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, of 100 rank and file with band and a due proportion of Officers will parade at 4 p.m. and be drawn up at the steps of the Town Hall, to receive His Excellency. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 4-30 p.m.

WE learn that several European firms and European gentlemen have subscribed liberally to the Presidency Famine Relief Fund, which now amounts to over Rs. 42,000.

H. M. S. MARATHON, Captain J. G. Field, sailed on Saturday for Aden.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AYLMER, R.E., Assistant Adjutant-General in Burma, is transferred to the Madras District.

LIEUTENANT LANE, 14th Madras Infantry, is appointed a temporacy recruiting officer in the Madras Command.

MAJOR TAYLOR, 60th Field Battery, Allahabad proceeds to South Africa to join the U Battery Royal Horse Artillery. The Battery shortly embarks from England for Natal.

LIEUTENANT STODDART, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, proceeds to Wei-hai-wei on appointment to the Chinese Regiment.

MAJOR W. A. GALE, R. E., is transferred from the Bengal Command, and posted as Commanding R. E., Mhow District.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. BLUNT, C.R.E., Mhow District, is posted as C. R. E., Meerut District.

LIEUTENANT H. O'H. MOORE, R. E., is transferred from the Rangoon to the Calcutta Section of the Indian Submarine Mining Company.

A MEETING of Welsh residents in Calcutta was held on Friday evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. J. Stephens presiding. The Chairman explained that it was proposed to form a society to promote greater sociability and brotherhood among Welshmen in Bengal, to increase the knowledge of their fatherland, and to revive their patriotism. It was intended in connection with the institution to hold an annual dinner on St. David's Day, to hold occasional parties, concerts, etc, and to establish a circulating library through which members might receive newspapers, magazines, and books, relative to the Principality. The meeting expressed approval of the establisment of a society on the lines sketched by the Chairman, and decided it should be called "The Cymdithas Cymru Fydd of Bengal" A set of rules was adopted which fixed the annual subscription at Rs. 10. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. L. P. Pugh; Vice-Presidents, Sir Griffith Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, the Hon. J. D. Rees; Hon, Secretary, Mr. D. S. Evan; Honns Treasurer, Mr. Archie Pugh. The preliminary arrangements for the annual dinner were discussed.

PRINCE ALBERT of Prussia and his son were on November 4, entertained at a banquet at the Royal Palace. Besides the members of the Royal family, there were also present the Cabinet Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, and a number of high officials. Prince Albert was prevented from attending the races by a slight cold, but he paid a visit to the Royal heraldry museum, accompanied by the Queen Regent. When presenting the king with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, Prince Albert referred to the cordiality of the relations between Spain and Germany. His Majesty, who replied in French, asked the Prince in a few well-chosen words to convey his thanks to the Emperor. This is the first time that King Alfonso has spoken in public, and he did so with an unconstrained confidence which caused an excellent impression.

AFTER expressing the belief that should the Americans withdraw anarchy is certain to follow, the Commissioners says:—"We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of Government which our sovereignty entails, and the Commission is strongly persuaded that permanence of our national rule will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippines."

THE "Figaro" learns that there has been a sudden rise in the premiums charged for the insurance of British transports against war risks arising from a possible conflict between Great Britain and Russia, and it regards this as showing that the English insurance companies regard a rupture between the two countries as not improbable. The journal remarks that while Great Britain has nothing to fear from European action in Africa there are, on the other hand, several points on the Indian frontiers where Russian armies would have nothing to fear from the British fleet.

THE "Petersburgski Viedomosti," recalling the Austro-Russian agreement of 1897 regarding the Balkan States, says that Russia has fulfilled the engagements resulting from that agreement. On the other hand, Austria withdrew from the common programme in the Cretan question, which, however, was settled without her assistance. The journal also refers to Austria's attitude regarding the situation created in Servia by the State trial at Belgrade. Prince Uchtomsky's organ concludes as follows:—"It would appear that Russia, on her part, in view of this course of action on the part of Austria, might, in certain cases, not display too much zeal in conforming to that agreement, while, however, admitting to that agreement a high political scope."

THE Maharaja and Sirkar are now engaged in celebrating the Murajapam sexennial State function, lasting over six weeks, during which numberless Munboories, coming from all parts of India, are sumptuously fed daily, and otherwise feted at the State expense, this year's outlay being estimated at two lakhs, but the actuals generally absorb more. The intervention of this function has prevented his Highness visiting the Viceroy this year, and his visit has accordingly been postponed till the early part of next year.

THE Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, Public Works member of the Viceroys' Council, and Chairman of the Railway Commission, returned to Bombay on Saturday morning, from Wadhwan and left for Poona the same afternoon.

CAPTAIN S. M. EDWARDES, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, succeeds to the appointment of Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, *vice* Captain Walton, whose tenure expires on the 4th December.

A SUM of Rs. 25,000 has been subscribed by the Nizam for the Transvaal War Fund. Rs. 10,000 from Diwani, Rs. 10,000 from the Serfikha Revenue, and Rs. 5,000 from the Privy Purse in token of his loyalty to Great Britain.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY was on Monday sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to the payment of a fine of 500 francs by the Correctional Court for having defrauded his cousin, M. Christian Esterhazy, of 33,500 francs. He was also ordered to repay the sum of 33,500 francs. The method in which Major Esterhazy obtained the money is already known. He pretended that he had rendered service to the Jews and that out of gratitude Baron Rothschild had given him a tip for a good investment. The statement was untrue, and the Major spent the money to his own purposes. Some of his letters to his victim were most amusing, especially those containing advice concerning heiress-hunting. In one, after advising his cousin to dye his hair in order to look older, and only to court the society of serious people, Major Esterhazy wrote consolingly: "You will be able to make up for lost time when you are married and have laid hands on the dot." Major Esterhazy did not appear, but was sentenced *in contumaciam*.

WRITING in the "Gaulois," Rear-Admiral Dupont says: "The feelings of satisfaction with which the British reverses in the Transvaal have been received in Europe arise from the putting into execution of Mr. Chamberlains' plans. Europe is alarmed and we now see the awakening of the maritime nations, who to-day regret having done nothing to thwart Great Britain's ambitious schemes. Great Britain will no doubt triumph in the end. Even if she loses the Transvaal and the Orange, Free State she will seize Delagoa Bay from Portugal, and from that point will threaten Madagascar. The naval power of England has enfolded the whole world in the formidable network with meshes of iron. In view of the situation the maritime Powers of Europe are increasing their naval strength. France must follow their example. Nothing but the united navies of Europe will be able one day to put an end to the abominable monopolising of the universe by one nation, and unless this is done we shall have to submit to many more infractions of international law.

THE RUGBY international matches are looming in the distance, and preparations for the campaign are evident. All the counties are now busily engaged, and men who are likely to attain the highest honour which the football world can give are being marked out for that distinction which is the acme of the footballer's ambition. At a meeting of the Southern section of the English Rugby Union, held in London, on Nov. 3 it was resolved that a new trial game should be played at Blackheath on November 28 the sides being selected from Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Oxford, and Cambridge on the one side, and the rest of the South of England. In this game only those players who are eligible for an English Cup will be chosen. At the same meeting it was decided that the England v. Ireland match should be played on the Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday February 3.

IT is sad indeed that ere the hunting season proper had well begun a fatal accident should have to be recorded, and it is the more regrettable as the deceased gentleman was the son of a prominent member of the New South Wales Legislature, Mr. Dalley by name. In the course of a run with the Enfield Chase Staghounds Mr. Charles Dalley put his horse at a high hedge bordering a road, but failed to clear it; he was thrown head first on to the stony surface, and sustained injuries which caused his death within a few hours. So far no great number of falls have occurred this season, probably because the period of cub-hunting was mainly conspicuous for the dearth of good gallops. Everyone will sympathise with Mr. Harold Brassey, of the Blues, as a fall he took with the Belvoir will probably prevent his seeing active service at present. He was under orders for the Cape, but broken ribs take some time to mend, and two fractures of the kind were not his only injuries.

A DISORDERLY pariah named Kutty, belonging to Big Parcherry, was the other day sentenced by Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur to one month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cruelty towards his son. Kutty has been twenty times convicted of turbulent and disorderly behaviour. On the 22nd instant, his wife complained to him that their son, a boy about ten years old, had been giving trouble, whereupon the father branded the lad with a red-hot iron and stabbed him in the chest. The lad was taken by the Police to the General Hospital and attended to.

RUMOURS have been current in the Hungarian Press for some time past (says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard") to the effect that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, the Austrian Heir Presumptive, intends to conclude a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek, a lady born in 1868, and his junior by five years. She was formerly Maid of Honour to the Archduchess Isabella, the wife of the Archduke Frederick. A Hungarian paper, in an article quoted by the "Pesther Lloyd," states that the additional rumour, which attributed to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand the intention of resigning his right of succession was not correct. He had, however, obtained a legal opinion on the question, from which it appeared that, according to the regulations of the Imperial House and the Constitutional laws of Hungary, the Archduke may conclude a morganatic marriage without forfeiting his right to the succession, though any children of this marriage would be excluded from the line of succession. The Archduke is at present hunting in southern Hungary, and apparently takes no notice of the rumours and newspaper articles of which he is the subject.

FINANCIAL questions and the resignation of previous rights involved in a second marriage were, by the German Emperor's orders, quickly settled. The Princess signed the act of renunciation, including that of her claim to an appanage of 240,000 florins yearly, and will henceforward receive an annual income of 100,000 florins from the Emperor's private exchequer. The abandonment of her former rights has not affected those of her daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, who is now sixteen, and will shortly attain her majority. The young Archduchess will this winter be betrothed to Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg.

GOVERNOR SIR R. BIDDULPH, in his report on the state of Gibraltar for 1898, says that for the past five years revenue has exceeded the expenditure by sums varying from £2,000 to £7,000, and amounting in all to £21,210. Our cash balances have increased from £2,403 to £4, 608, and the balance of assets over liabilities from £8,638 to £29,795. These figures are especially satisfactory because the revenue of Gibraltar is not of a nature which is likely to show expansion, and care is consequently needed to prevent some unforeseen expenditure involving the Government on a deficit. Dealing with the question of population, an increase of which the Government has set itself to comb

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BOERS FROM MOOI RIVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25, 12-20 P. M.

The following telegram has been received from Durban :—

The Boers who advanced to the Mooi River suddenly disappeared on Friday night, they having been disconcerted by General Hildyard's bayonet charge on Thursday night at Estcourt.

Their discomfiture is said to have been completed on hearing that Lord Methuen is threatening to invade the Free State. It is expected that communication with Estcourt will be re-opened to-day.

FURTHER DETAILS OF BELMONT.

BOERS SURPRISED AND DEFEATED.

THE RESERVISTS UNDER FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24, 6-35 A.M.

Lord Methuen sends a further report on the result of the battle at Belmont.

The wounded are doing well.

Over fifty prisoners were taken, including a German Commandant and six field cornets.

The prisoners say that the attack was a surprise, and that it was the only defeat they have ever experienced.

The Reservists behaved very well under fire.

Major-General Pole-Carew will replace Major-General Featherstonhaugh, who was severely wounded, in command of the Ninth Brigade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FIGHTING NEAR WILLOW GRANGE.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH THE INVESTMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

General Hildyard, on Thursday, at daybreak attempted to break through the Boers, who are occupying a wide semi-circle near Willow Grange.

After a sharp engagement with varying success, General Hildyard at noon ordered a general retirement of his force to Estcourt.

Our casualties were three killed and 44 wounded.

Our naval gun was useless against the big gun the Boers had in action.

THE ACTION AT BELMONT.

Further details of the fight at Belmont state that the enemy thrice treacherously employed the white flag.

Our infantry captured the Boer positions with splendid gallantry in face of a terrific fire from the enemy who were concealed.

The Boers succeeded in escaping with their transport, our few cavalry being unable to overtake them.

THE POSITION AT LADYSMITH.

A despatch from General White, dated the 22nd instant, states that the position is unchanged and that the troops are well and cheerful.

The story of General White's victory at Ladysmith on Sunday last is disbelieved.

THE POSITION IN NATAL.

FULL OF PERPLEXITIES.

LATER.

The position in Natal is full of perplexities which the rigid press censorship increases.

It appears, however, that General Lyttleton with the Scots Fusiliers and Durhams has joined Barton at the Mooi River communication with which is open.

General Clery's movements are delayed through a deficiency of artillery and cavalry.

DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES WARREN.

General Sir Charles Warren sailed for the Cape to-day in the Norham Castle.

He had a most enthusiastic send-off at Waterloo station.

DUTCH JOINING THE BOERS.

The "Times" says that 400 Dutch Colonists at Barkly have gone over to the Boers.

GENERAL BULLER IN NATAL.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

General Sir Redvers Buller arrived at Durban, last evening, and proceeded immediately inland.

CAPE FARMERS JOINING THE BOERS.

Seventy well-known farmers entered Barkly East and seized the magazine taking 300 Martini rifles and 4,000 rounds of ammunition. They afterwards joined 130 Free State Boers who arrived there.

BOER DESPATCH FROM LADYSMITH.

ANTICIPATED CAPITULATION.

A Boer despatch from Ladysmith, dated Friday last, says the garrison was strangely quiet yesterday and the Boer cannonade was scarcely answered.

The Burghers have mounted a third big gun there which they have christened "Suzerainty" and expect the fall of Ladysmith within a week.

THE ACTION AT BELMONT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A despatch from Lord Methuen states that he took fifty prisoners at Belmont, including the German commandant and six field cornets.

He is unable to estimate the Boer losses.

Lieut. Blundell of the Grenadiers, who was wounded at Belmont, has since died.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Jamaica has gone to Durban and the Kildonan Castle to Port Elizabeth.

The Servia with the 2nd Battalion of the Rifles and a detachment of the Argylls has arrived at Capetown.

The transport Dilwara has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

SPEECH BY M. DELCASSE.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

Referring to the Transvaal war, he said he was in favour of mediation and arbitration, but did not think it was the duty of France to take the initiative, all the Powers not having signed the Hague Convention.

With regard to the general policy of France, he said that, with a stationary population it was better to preserve what she had acquired than to seek further Colonial expansion. France had taken a corner of China, which appeared most advantageous, but it was necessary to reserve her resources for the efforts which vital interest might necessitate. The sole aim of France was to prevent China from giving to another Power exclusive control over the Provinces bordering on French possessions, and she should endeavour to keep China open to all foreign enterprises.

FIGHTING AT BELMONT.

GALLANTRY OF OFFICERS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires, London 25th :—

Belmont, November 23.—The battle opened at 3-56 a.m. The Guards attacked the first position, climbing the kopjes under an extremely heavy fire, which was reserved till they were within 250 yards. The Guards did not answer the fire, but used the bayonet only. Their charge was one of the finest achievements in the records of the Brigade.

Afterwards the Grenadiers, Scots Guards and Coldstreams covered the advance, clearing consecutively the second and third positions.

The 9th Brigade, consisting of the Yorkshires, Northumberlands and Suffolks, were especially exposed to a concentrated fire. Our Artillery severely damaged the Boer laager in the rear. While pursuing the Cavalry were unable to overtake the fugitives or transport.

Lieutenant Willoughby was treacherously shot from an ambush under cover of the white flag. Lieutenant Blundell was shot by a wounded Boer while succouring him. Especial gallantry was displayed by Major Milton in leading the Mounted Infantry, who were ambushed close to the scene of action. He supplied a trooper, whose horse was killed, with his own, and walked away under a heavy fire. Chaplain Witt ministered to the wounded and was careless of personal danger.

The Boers rout was complete. Their losses are estimated to be equal to ours.

The prisoners say they did not believe before the fight that all the armies of Europe could drive them out. The Boers used some Dumdum bullets.

Mooi River, November 24th.—An ineffectual attempt was made on Tuesday to separate the Boer forces south of Estcourt, where communication was interrupted. The Boers extended from East Willowgrange in a semi-circle to the south-west of Estcourt along the heights.

On Wednesday infantry marches were made towards Willowgrange, the Naval gun being dragged up Kaiobber's Kop, five miles to the south.

The troops slept in a terrific storm. At daybreak the West Yorkshires and East Surreys took Brynbella Hill at the point of the bayonet, the Boers escaping westwards. At mid-day General Hildyard ordered a general retirement to Estcourt.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Calcutta Transvaal War Fund now amounts 53,432 rupees.

Colonel Wilson presided yesterday over a large meeting of railway employees in Lucknow when it was resolved to invite all the railway servants to contribute the maximum of one day's pay each to the Transvaal War Fund.

At the last meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association here it was resolved to offer the Government the services of the Association as representing the domiciled European community and their descendants to aid in any scheme for raising a force of Anglo-Indians that may be required for active service.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

THE last mail from South Africa brought a letter from one of the Gloucesters, who wrote from the General Hospital at Pietermaritzburg, whither he had been sent with a knee shattered by a Boer bullet at the engagement at Reitfontein, on October 24th. After describing the journey from Allahabad via Dinapore—where the Munsters had "laid in three maunds of ice with whisky to match" for the occasion—to Calcutta, the writer goes on to say: "The India seemed to us a most slow old tub, making as she did only about 250 miles a day, and we were all jolly thankful when Durban was reached. The orders we received there were to rail to Ladysmith at once; and such a journey as we had I never want to get again. We went up in open coal trucks, 60 men in each, with all our arms and kit; and it rained the whole journey. As this lasted from 2 p.m. till 5 a.m. the following day, and it was bitterly cold crossing the hills, you can imagine how unpleasant it was. The main camp at Ladysmith, when we joined, was a fine one—over 10,000 men being there, but it was broken up two days after our arrival. We had a most unfortunate accident on the Monday after our landing. An officer's servant was cleaning his master's revolver in a tent, not knowing it was loaded, when it went off, and the bullet, after passing through one tent, came into mine and struck young Parks on the arm and abdomen. He was taken at once to hospital, but died the next day. This, of course, cast a gloom over the whole regiment, as the poor fellow was very much liked by everyone. After leaving the main camp we moved into a temporary camp at the north-east end of the town, finding outposts on and guarding three hills facing the Boers. We were kept on this job for a week, so losing the fight at Elandslaagte, where a column went on Friday last. Our turn came on Tuesday, and it was there I got the bad luck. We had moved out from Ladysmith on the Newcastle road to cover the right flank of a column coming in from Dundee, and when about seven miles out, the Boers opened on us with their guns from a hill on the left of the road. Our left half battalion was ordered to advance—in echelon of sections—supported by the right half. After climbing the hill we were advancing over a plateau when my half company, which was then on the left of the advanced line, spotted the enemy on our flank, and at only a short distance. We changed front left as sharp as we could, but before we could open fire the Boers had started on us. The artillery in rear then began shelling the heights the Boers occupied, and we were ordered to lie still and keep up a sharp musketry fire. My company lost 3 killed and about 18 wounded; the regiment altogether losing 8 killed and 55 wounded. The killed included the Colonel, who was struck on the face by a ricochet just before the finish. . . . . They are making us very comfortable in hospital, but I would prefer roughing it in camp with the remainder. This I think is all I can tell you till I get out and have another go at them, which I trust won't be long, as I want to get my own back a bit. Most of our fellows are very well here." Since this letter was written the Gloucesters have had the worst of luck; but the tone of this letter shows very plainly that to whatever they owed their misfortunes they were due to no lack of an excellent spirit among the men.

"GAZETTE" NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Of the newly-appointed members of the Indian Civil Service, Messrs. J. Hullah, R. M. Davis, G. A. Khan, A. E. Nelson, and W. E. Ley, are posted to the Central Provinces.

From the "Gazette" Marine Engineer A. Bonny and Lieutenant R. G. Dwenish are granted one year's leave each.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that instructions have been issued for the setting up in various Indian Customs Houses of apparatus necessary to enable stove tests to be applied as a check on the usual court, and length tests for apprising cotton yarn when disputes occur, a small fee being charged when used.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF THE KHALIFA.

LONDON Nov. 25.

A telegram from Cairo states that Colonel Wingate has attacked and routed the Khalifa, who was killed in action.

LATER.

Particulars of the defeat of the Khalifa show that Colonel Wingate overtook him at Gedid and after sharp fighting captured the position.

The Khalifa was killed and all the principal Emirs either killed or captured. Only Osman Digna escaped.

A thousand of the enemy surrendered.

Our casualties were three killed and twelve wounded.

NINE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Nov. 25.

Colonel Wingate took 9,000 prisoners in his action with the Khalifa.

MR. RENNEL RODD AT ROME.

Mr. Rennell Rodd has arrived at Rome to negotiate the demarcation of the Erythrean and Soudanese frontier.

THE MAIL.

LONDON Nov. 23.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

For the last two days there have been no plague cases in Poona and in the district. Yesterday there were 26 cases and 29 deaths, and to-day 20 cases and 16 deaths.

FAMINE IN POONA.

There are apparently patent signs of famine in Poona and the district. Half-starving cattle are being driven through Poona, and the increase of beggers in the streets and the roads has commenced. It is expected that famine will be very severe in Khed Taluka, in Junnar, and other parts. The rabi crops between Poona and Lanowli have mostly failed, and outside of Lanawli, at Harkulla, and the adjacent places, where cultivators just now are busy collecting myrabolams and on the hillsides are engaged in cutting and gathering grass. The famine will be bad shortly in other directions towards the east of Poona. Scarcity is already making itself felt, and the Shetpal tank has been opened as a test work at Kalunge, Yeot, and other places where rabi crops have failed. Similar works have been opened during the past week, and a large number of persons passed through Poona on foot travelling from Satara Districts on their way to Bombay. In several places water is short, and at present rivers in the district are dwindling down to rivulets, and nullahs which usually contained water all the year round are getting quite dry. So famine works which always need water-supply are not possible in many places. Owing to scarcity of fodder and water in Sirur, the Poona Horse have arrived in Poona last week, and are located in Kalas Ford.

THE LEGAL MEMBER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh has arrived at Calcutta.

CHANGE OF DRESS AT LEVEES.

We understand that a Government of India's resolution will be issued shortly laying down definite rules for the dress to be worn by the officials on State occasions and prescribing more general adoption of the Secretariat and Political uniform.

A EUROPEAN LADY DROWNED

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

THE dead body of a European lady, of about twenty-two years of age, was, on Saturday afternoon, found floating in the sea at the Kennedy Sea Face, behind the Marine Lines Station. Owing to the tide coming in, the body was being dashed against the stone wall, a fact which accounted for some contusions and bruises which were found on the body. A Parsee first noticed the body, and informed the police. Constable Hassan immediately proceeded to the spot, and had the corpse removed from the water. The deceased had a black serge skirt on, and a cream-coloured blouse, with lace round the neck and down the front and on the cuffs. She was wearing black stockings, and there was a black leather shoe on the right foot. She also had a black silk waist-band. There was no hat or bonnet on the head and her light-brown hair was hanging down loose. On examination of the clothes, a letter "A" worked in red cotton was found on the underclothing. No ornaments or money were found on the body. A large number of Europeans and natives, who had been out for a walk, saw the body, but none could identify it. Information was circulated throughout the town by beat of "battakee" and all the police stations were informed, but no one came forward to claim the body. With the permission of the Coroner, the police removed the body to the morgue, where an inquest was held yesterday morning.

Nowroji Dadabhoy Fittar, a Parsee employed as a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at Parel and residing at 3rd Marine Lane, deposed that he saw the body of the deceased about 3-15 p.m. on the previous day floating in the sea on the Kennedy Sea Face, at the back of the Marine Station. It was being washed against the rocks. The tide was coming in. Witness shouted out to a Ghatee who was passing by, and told him to fetch a police sepoy. The Ghatee brought a sepoy who, after looking at the body, went away and brought Constable Hassan. The latter had the body removed from the water and took down the name of the witness, who then left. There was no hat or bonnet on deceased's head, and her hair was hanging down loose. She was dressed in a black skirt and a white blouse. She had black stockings on her legs, and on one of her feet was a black leather shoe, but the other one was missing. Her right eye was bruised, probably caused by being knocked against the rocks.

M. Jan Hasan, a Constable in the Bombay Police Force, attached to the second section of the C Division deposed:—At about 3 p.m. yesterday, I received information of a body of a European woman having been seen floating in the sea at the Kennedy Sea Face, at the back of the Marine Lines Station. I went there and saw the dead body of the deceased floating in the sea. The tide was coming in. and the body was being knocked against the stone wall. I ordered some men to go into the water and remove the body, and they did so. There was a contusion over the right eye and slightly over the nose. Under the orders of the Coroner the body was removed to the morgue. I there examined the deceased's clothing. She had a black serge skirt and a cream-coloured blouse with lace round the neck and down the front and on the cuffs. She was wearing black stockings, and there was a black leather shoe on the right foot, and she also had a black silk waist-band. One of the front upper teeth was missing. There were no rings on her fingers and no chain of any kind round her neck. There was a letter "A" marked in red cotton on a tab sewn on the inside on the front of the chemise. No handkerchief was found. The pocket of the shirt was quite empty. Her hair was hanging loose. It was light brown. There was no hat or bonnet on her head. She was about twenty-two years of age. There were no external marks of violence on her body, save the bruising on her face, which had probably been caused by being knocked against the rocks. A "battakee" was beaten throughout the town, and information was sent to all the police stations, but no one has yet come forward to identify the body. The stays bear the name of "Thomson's La Nobiesse C. T."

Dr. Sidney Smith, Coroner's Surgeon deposed:—"I have examined the body of the deceased. The face and neck are much congested, and face somewhat bruised, caused by the body being dashed against the rocks. From the evidence I have heard and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that death was due to asphyxia from drowning. She was about twenty-two years of age."

The Coroner having briefly summed up, the jury returned a verdict from death-drowning, but as whether deceased committed suicide or was accidentally drowned there was no evidence to show.

THE RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

EVERY train from up-country brings fresh people into Calcutta, and the last incoming mail carried one of the biggest contingents on record of judges and barristers returning from spending the vacation in Europe. The High Court is now at work again. The Bengal Government is back at headquarters. Heads of Departments are beginning to arrive from tour, and preparations for a busy cold season are everywhere in evidence.

The new European hospital, which is rising into an imposing pile to the south of the Maidan, will not be open until next year. Already, however, one can form some idea of its buildings which will be amongst the largest and best-equipped of their kind in India. On the Red Road the platform for Lord Lansdowne's statue is being got ready, and the unveiling ceremony will be one of the events of the winter. Its taking place just now, when Lord Lansdowne's work at the War Office is undergoing such searching criticism, will add an additional interest to the occasion, and no doubt afford an opportunity for the airing of some more-or-less original aphorisms. Whether, however, or no, the War Office generally, and Lord Lansdowne's share in its management in particular, are eventually justified in connection with what has happened in South Africa, appreciation here will remain the same for Lord Lansdowne as a man and as a Viceroy.

"Manners maketh man"

might appropriately be carved on the pedestal of the statue, and would explain something of the reason of the pleasure with which men look back upon the period of his connection with India. Unassertive dignity, considerateness, and consistent personal good taste, may be of secondary importance compared with such virtues and honesty of purpose and administrative ability in a Viceroy. The latter, however, are less rare than the former, and Lord Lansdowne soared them alike with his immediate predecessors and successors at Government House. That he was the most loyally-served Viceroy that India has been, however, was probably due partly to his personal charm, and partly to the warmth with which he stuck to his men, the official who can say that he was thrown over by Lord Lansdowne being so rare as to be almost a curiosity—a curiosity, too, of very extraordinary inutility.

If it were not for the high price of grain, which by the way is a source of profit rather than of loss to two-thirds of the people of Bengal, since the crops on this side of India have been generally good, Calcutta would hardly be aware of the famine. Arrivals from Bombay, by the Chota Nagpur railway too describe the people under relief by the wayside, in the Central Provinces, as looking in good case. It is evident therefore that, so far at least as this part of the country is concerned, the speedy taking in hand of relief operations, and the scale on which they have been planned, is postponing the worst features of the visitation. No doubt the largeness of the proportion of "gratuitous" as compared with "relief work" assistance, which is being given in the Central Provinces, would be looked upon as excessive, if the standards of the last famine were continued. If the result, however, is to spare us the terrible sights which became familiar to travellers by the early mail through Jubbulpore, two years ago, the additional money will not have been expended in vain, whatever its ultimate effect upon the recipients of relief.

The personal interest and solicitude displayed by Lord Curzon in inspecting the affected areas himself, at a time when most Viceroys would have been taking a rest, has no doubt not been without very material effect in the direction of efficiency. The homely proverb that the farmer's foot is the best manure for his land applies to famine administration in India as much as to agriculture at home, and in this instance the workers are not likely to suffer from over-neglect.

The principal official pronouncement of the week has been the Bengal Government's Resolution on the Calcutta Municipality. When Sir John Woodburn succeeded Sir Alexander Mackenzie, it was hoped in some quarters, and feared in others, that a more complacent attitude might be adopted by the Bengal Government towards our city fathers. It is clear, however, from this Resolution that the view taken by Sir John Woodburn is very much the same as his distinguished predecessor's, while the mantle of Mr. Westmacott, Presidency Division Commissioner, has also fallen upon his successor Mr. Buckland. Referring to the enumeration of the drainage schemes, water works, and incinerators which the Municipality have carried out of late years, the Lieutenant-Governor writes soundly:—"Had they devoted to the everyday work of the town—to the collection of their revenues, to the conduct of their conservancy, and to the enforcement of their building regulations,—the same energy and interest that they have brought to bear on more showy but not more important matters, their administration would have claimed a different verdict from the voice of public opinion." Mr. Buckland finds even more outspoken language where, referring to the suburban bodies, he describes, in his last annual report, "the only satisfactory feature in the Municipal administration during the year" as having been "the improvement in the matter of collection due to special pressure put by me upon the Municipal authorities." When views like these are held by succeeding generations of Lieutenant-Governors and Commissioners it is not surprising that a change should be insisted upon. This change it is hoped to effect, in the case of Calcutta, by the Municipal Bill which becomes law with the commencement of the next official year. It may be trusted meanwhile, that the sensible advice given by the Maharajah Sir Norendro Krishna, at the last meeting of the British Indian Association, to suspend judgment until this measure has been seen in practical working, will be followed by the educated Bengali community generally. The fact that the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie have already accepted seats on the new Municipal Committee is sufficient indication that the leaders of the mercantile community mean to take their share, under the new scheme, in the administration of the town.

A good deal has been made during the past week of the increase recently reported in the daily plague deaths in Calcutta. The returns are so unreliable, however, that very little weight can be attached to them. That they are quite incomplete is shown by the fact that almost as many deaths as seizures are recorded in them, though there is no reason to suppose that the type of disease present is at all exceptionally malignant. The truth appears to be that few but fatal cases find their way into the returns at all, and these sometimes on such slight evidence as to leave it open to doubt whether they are plague at all. The informal observations, therefore, of general medical practitioners in Calcutta are entitled to at least as much weight as are the official returns themselves, and these will, it is believed, go to show that, so far from plague being more prevalent now than some months ago, as a matter of fact it is actually less so. In any case the ordinary public now see so little of the disease that its existence would not be believed in at all if it were not for the statements officially published from day to day. This does not make the loss and inconvenience to which the commerce of Calcutta is subjected by the quarantine any the less real, and, considering how microscopic the evil is, it may reasonably be asked that expert evidence should be required in all cases. At present almost all the passengers stopped at the railway stations are those suffering from ordinary fever. It may very possibly be true that such cases cannot, in their early stages, be distinguished from plague. Unless means are taken, however, to discriminate by subsequent examination, Calcutta will never be declared free at all, for fever is a disease which no one is so sanguine as to hope to be able to eradicate in the near future in a population inhabiting a malarial water-logged swamp like Lower Bengal. It is, of course, impossible to say what the future may have in store for the place. The failure of the disease to establish itself here as yet, however, has been so remarkable that it is at least reasonable to hope immunity may continue. Meanwhile the chafing of the Commercial Community at what begins to seem an unnecessary prolongation of restrictions is easy enough to understand.

LLOYD'S received a telegram on Nov. 7 from Cidade da Praya, Cape Verd Islands, stating that the Allan Line steamer Turanian, from Buenos Ayres, is ashore on Blissch Reef, island of Mayo. She has jettisoned some live-stock. The vessel is bumping heavily and is leaking in all holds. All hands are safe.

WANTED: A SURGICAL OPERATION.

IN our issue of the 24th inst., we concluded a summary of the situation at the seat of war—so far as the Censor allowed us to know it—as follows:—

The important thing in regard to Kimberley is that Lord Methuen's column has advanced to its relief, and succour must now be almost within reach. The Boers must be congratulated on their signal immunity from the ordinary incidents of war throughout the campaign. The official returns, which, being official, are, of course, punctiliously accurate, show the total number of killed was only 90, and of wounded 200. What will the Natal *Times*, which killed off the 800 in one day, say to this? Meanwhile reinforcements of all kinds are arriving from England. The 1st Dragoons have arrived at Capetown. Two transports brought 3,000 mules; while another has landed at East London 1,000 more for General Gatacre's Division. Think of a stampede of three thousand mules?

On this innocent jibe at the accuracy of Boer official declarations, a Bombay contemporary pours out the vials of its boiling wrath:—

Why are returns emanating from Pretoria cheerfully accepted in some quarters as "punctiliously accurate?" Official returns are not necessarily beyond suspicion. To conceal the actual losses in an action is one of the commonest subterfuges of war. We have yet to learn why Pretoria should be regarded by Bombay journalists as an abode of truth, and why discredit should be cast upon statements proceeding from our own side. The Boers have every reason to hide the real extent of their casualties. They want to persuade the Cape Dutch to rise and join them. Nothing would appeal to these calculating waverers more than a prospect of joining in combats in which all the bloodshed was on one side. When, therefore, the officials at Pretoria ostentatiously circulate in the British press a return which obviously must be false, we may divine without difficulty the impulse which has prompted them. Elsewhere, it seems, the return is approved with alacrity as being, "of course, punctiliously accurate." We admire, even if we do not share, such ingenuous faith in the veracity of the enemy. But why should any British journalist, if his heart is in the right place, be induced to seize such a singularly inappropriate occasion to "congratulate the Boers" on their "signal immunity"? And why should the landing of several shiploads of mules suggest no more cheerful comment than that recording a vision of a huge stampede? These are observations which might be more fitly enshrined in the pages of "De Volkestein." Pretoria, not Bombay, is surely the place for recording such sentiments.

It would really appear to be necessary to adopt the well-known device of Artemus Ward. When that moralist desired to avoid misconception, he appended the formula:—"This is sarkasm," or "This is kinder-ironical." This apart we note with concern that our contemporary has come to the sad conclusion that "Official returns are not necessarily beyond suspicion" and that judicious lying to obscure the extent of losses is one of the commonest subterfuges of war. Yet war is held by some moralists to be the parent of all the manly virtues of which straightforward truthfulness is generally considered the first and best. How our illusions vanish.

Then, again, we are held to be unspeakable because we said something cheerful about the landing of a portentous cargo of mules from the wilds of Texas and Mexico. Well, here is a little story which shows that in London, as in Athens, the doings of mules and their family relations have been considered a fair subject of cheerful suggestion. We clip it from a London evening paper of November 4:—

THE STAMPEDED MULES.

Sir,—Dipping at random into my "Æsopus his Fables now first Englyshed by Roger Lestrange Kt.," what do I find?

"A Lion, having a Quarrell with certain Husbandmen, was arraying himself for the Battel, to whom an Ass makes proffer of Service, 'for aught he (while that you, Sire, are engaging our Enemies I will myself attend you with Supplies.'

"The King of Beasts thereat shoulders his Bow and bids the Fellow to come after with the Arrows, which the Husbandmen no sooner are ware of than with a Stone or two they presently drive the Poltroon from the Field, and having disarmed by this Mean his Master do hurt him shrewdly i' the neck.

"By Jupiter," quoth he, "meseems there are two of us, and to trust my Artillery out of my hand argues me the greater Jackass of the twain.'"—I am, Sir, yours, &c.. D. T. FABULA.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND MAHDISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The last Arabic papers record very little news. They, however, notice the massacre of Monsieur Britonnet and his companion and their party by the great Chief Rubah, who is supposed to be the directing power in the dominions of the Sultan of Bourneo. His taking action against the French Mission comes as a surprise, as he was supposed previously to have been a great friend of the French Nation. Rubah is stated to be a great scholar, having been educated by Zobeir Pasha when he was his slave. Rubah seems to have realized that the agreement between the French and English regarding the hinterland of Tripoli and Tunis points to the intention of the French to subjugate Bourneo and the other sultanats in that country, and he seems to have been able to discriminate in our proceedings that the English, in making this agreement with the French, have been only safeguarding the interest of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, by preventing the interference of another European Power in his territories. I also note that Zobeir Pasha has recently sent a mission to Rubah with presents, but the result of this proceeding is not stated. It would seem as if there was some misunderstanding on this point amongst the Mahomedans in India, and it is not clearly grasped that we simply made the agreement with the French in the interests of Egypt, which we hold and govern in the name of the Sultan, and that we do not use any of the revenues of Egypt for the benefit of the English Nation. I doubt whether Mahomedans in India generally understand that the expulsion of the Khalifa from Khartoum was merely to relieve Lower Egypt from the menacing danger of an invasion by a vast horde of Barbarians who had, by unheard of cruelties and tyrrany, ejected the cultivators of the land in the country around Khartoum, and that the Khalifa would have been driven eventually, owing to the want of food for his followers, to invade Lower Egypt to procure sustenance. The Mahomedans of Lower Egypt have taken the expulsion of the Khalifa from Khartoum with great satisfaction owing to the gross ill-treatment to which he subjected the Fellaheen of the Soudan who flocked in numbers into Lower Egypt. Moreover, the Mahomedan population of Egypt were not excited against us by the punishment of the Khalifa, as his acts clearly proved that he was not an orthodox Mahomedan, having promulgated some new tenets of religion which were regarded as being contrary to the texts of the Koran, and he also arrogated to himself an equality with the great prophet Mahomed. Moreover, he decreed the destruction of all the old mosques in the Soudan which had been hallowed by centuries of devotion and supplication, and had others built in their place for his followers to worship in, with a view of the propagation of a new phase in the religion, and contrary to that taught by the Koran, which has been accepted by Mahomedans for so many generations as their spiritual guide in life.

It is stated in the Arabic papers that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople demanded from the Sultan permission for the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea to pass into the Mediteranean Sea. The British Ambassador, however, objected to this request being granted, and informed the Porte that if the Russians were allowed to pass their fleets through the Dardanelles they should expect to be given a similar right of passage into the Black Sea. No decision had as yet been given on this point.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad (Deccan), Nov. 23, 1899.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Club will take place on Saturday, the 17th February, at 9-30 p.m.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

BANQUET AT BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP Nov. 26.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon arrived here to-day. At a banquet, given by the Begum in honour of their Excellencies, the Viceroy responding to the toast of their health, proposed by Her Highness, spoke as follows:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Her Highness the Begum, whose guests we have the pleasure of being to-night, has the gift of graceful speech no less than that of munificent hospitality. She has proposed the health of Lady Curzon and myself in terms so felicitous that in our recollection they will always crown the memory of our first official visit to one of the principal Native States of India. (Cheers.) It is a satisfaction to me to think that the particular state which thus receives us should be one the ruler of which has during a period of more than thirty years won so honourable a reputation for enlightened and public-spirited administration, besides sustaining the tradition, already rendered notable by the conduct of her mother, of devoted loyalty to the British crown. (Cheers.) That the sceptre need not pass into feeble or irresolute hands, when by the accident of fortune it is wielded by a woman, is shown by the career of our own beloved Sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Cheers.) Nor need we go far on a smaller scale to find an illustration of the same phenomenon in the case of the two successive Begums, who have now for a combined period of more than half a century presided over the fortunes of the State of Bhopal. (Cheers.) Her Highness's mother was distinguished not only, as I have said, for her

FIDELITY TO THE BRITISH RAJ,

but also for her ability as a Ruler. Similarly the rule of Her Highness has been rendered memorable by many acts of administrative prudence and of private generosity. (Hear, hear). From the speech which she has just delivered I gather with pleasure that her active interest in the well-being of her subjects is far from being exhausted, and that she still continues to devise and to carry out projects which testify to her practical wisdom and will conduce to the prosperity of the state. (Cheers.) I shall on Monday morning have the pleasure of inspecting on the parade ground the regiment of cavalry which Her Highness has contributed to the defence of the Empire, and which she has designated with the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Hear, hear.) Her Highness has never failed to take as great an interest in these men as though she were herself their military commander, and I am pleased to hear that she has recently added to the attractions of the regiment by raising the scale of pay. (Hear, hear.) I look with great interest upon

THE CONVERSION OF THE NATIVE CURRENCIES

in the feudatory states of India and the substitution for them of the uniform and staple coinage of the British mints. In taking this step, as far back as 1897, Her Highness has acted as a pioneer in a movement in which I believe that she is destined to find many followers, and which must unquestionably tend to the commercial advantage of the entire community. Similarly Her Highness has been well-advised in keeping her eye upon the gangs of desperate and unruly men who from time to time raise their heads even in modern India, and who find in any season of distress an opportunity for reviving the discredited profession of predatory crime. The first test of an orderly state is the degree of security which it gives to the life and property of its citizens, and dacoits are public scourges to whom the state should show no mercy. (Hear, hear, and cheers). It is a source of great gratification to me to find on coming into the Bhopal State that, although as Her Highness has said, the situation is not altogether free from anxiety as to the agricultural outlook, yet the circumstances of this part of India are so much more favourable than many of those which I have lately been visiting. It is a trying experience to see

PINCHED HUMAN FACES AND DYING CATTLE,

I echo Her Highness's prayer that in this State she may escape both calamities, and that Providence may be merciful to her people. In conclusion it only remains for me to thank Her Highness the Begum for the friendly and auspicious wishes that she has uttered on behalf of Lady Curzon and myself to assure her that we shall not forget our right royal welcome in this State, and to ask all the Ladies and Gentlemen who are seated at this table, and who, like ourselves, are the recipients of her profuse hospitality, to join with me in drinking "long life and prosperity to Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal." (Loud and continued cheers.)

The guests then adjourned to the grounds to witness an admirable display of fireworks across the lake. The city and palace were brilliantly illuminated during the evening, the effect seen from a distance being exceedingly pretty. Signor Peliti, who is catering for the camps of the Viceroy and of the large number of guests who are being entertained by the Begam, arranged for the banquet, which, it is needless to say, was most successful.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

SPEECH AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

SPEAKING at Karachi, in reply to the addresses of the Municipal Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce and the Central National Association, his Excellency said:—

Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for the addresses which have just been read by the three leading members of the bodies they represent. I acknowledge that throughout all of them there runs a most kindly and appreciative sentiment and sympathy with the chief person in this Presidency and Sind in times that, all of you admit, with great truth, have been at least arduous. In one address it was remarked that this is the fourth time that I have been to Sind. That is quite true. I trust that the calamity of plague, which on one occasion brought me to Sind, will not confront my successor as it has confronted me. At the same time, I differ from all my predecessors in that I have in Sind a hereditary interest. Sind and Karachi have ever specially interested me because, as you are all aware, an uncle of mine for some time, about 30 years ago, occupied the position which is now so ably filled by Mr. James. I have met in my travels through Sind many gentlemen who knew my uncle and I am glad to think that they all have the kindliest remembrance of him. Sind is styled a desert by some who know little about it, but there is much in the province which captivates the imagination and rouses the interest of the observant visitor. We may start from Karachi, where such great strides have been made in the last 25 years, and travelling by steam-boat up the mighty Indus arrive at Shikarpur, that bazaar which was of great importance in days gone by, a bazaar extremely picturesque and curious and interest of which it is impossible to overrate, when we remember that to Shikarpur the merchants came from Kelat and Kandar through the Bolan Pass and thence distributed their goods over all the provinces of India; or we may turn to the immense public works designed and carried out in this province—the great irrigation works on the railways and bridges. It is not too much to say that the Province of Sind is by no means the least interesting part of the territories which the Governor of Bombay has temporarily to administer. Now, I will turn to your addresses. I have already noted that there is the same kindly feeling pervading each of the addresses from end to end; indeed, when the time comes when I must say farewell to these shores, although the times have been as you have said arduous, I assure you that I shall leave the Presidency with feelings of a mixed description. I have learnt to admire the patience and fortitude of the people who have been stricken in no ordinary degree. At the same time I cannot speak too highly of the magnificent qualities which the officers of Government have shown in meeting difficulties as they arose. Again, I have seen great public spirit among unofficial gentlemen, whether temporarily resident in this country, or whether more closely connected with it by birth and domicile. In the addresses which have been just read, I find one or two old friends cropping up. I do not quarrel with any of the requests expressed, and I only wish I had been able to do more to satisfy them. I have received a great many addresses from Municipalities, but I have not yet received one without a gentle allusion to the financial state of the body over which the resident presides. And I should like to take this opportunity, although I shall have another

o-morrow to congratulate Mr. Tahilram on the distinction conferred upon him by her Majesty the Queen Empress. The president was good enough to admit that Government have made some contribution to aid the Municipality of Karachi, but like other Municipal presidents, your President is not entirely convinced that the assistance he has received is adequate. Now, of course, if he continues of that opinion, as I have no doubt he will, a formal representation will, I presume, be made, and I have little doubt that my successor will pass on to the Government of India as strong a case as you can make out. But, of course, I must mind the Municipality of Karachi, and I do not do so in any carping spirit, that there are hosts of Municipalities which find themselves in the same predicament and this has to be borne in mind by the Government of India, but I should like to repeat what I have always said that whilst remembering the needs of all Municipalities and nearly all are in great straits I should be very sorry to see the finances of any Municipality so crippled that they are unable to take advantage of the lessons of the plague and set their Municipal house in proper sanitary order. In regard to terminal charges, that question has been for the time, at any rate, settled by the Government of India. We forwarded the representation backed by the Chamber of Commerce, but the Government of India took a different view. I cannot say what my successor may have to say to that, but whether he will feel inclined to support it or not, at any rate, you will have an opportunity of sending your representation to Sir Stafford Northcote, and I have not the slightest doubt that he will take the matter into careful consideration. The other day, as a great many of you are aware, we had a visit from H. E. the Viceroy, who has fully acquainted himself in the short time he had at his disposal with the difficulties and the complexities of plague administration. He is also fully aware of the immense strain to which our finances have been put, and of the loyal co-operation of Municipalities with the funds at their disposal. He is a man of the broadest sympathies as well as of the greatest ability, and I am quite sure that any representation that goes to H. E. the Viceroy from the Municipality or the Chamber of Commerce will receive the fullest consideration. In regard to the improvements of the city of Karachi, you were good enough, Mr. Tahilram, to remark on the Improvement Scheme we have lately introduced into Bombay. I am not myself altogether convinced that overcrowding in Karachi is of such a nature as to require so large and drastic a remedy. I say it may be so, and you are in a better position to judge of this than I am myself. In the first place I have little doubt you will require to have a special bill, and then comes the difficulty of financing your concern. You referred to waste lands, and it occurs to me that the Municipality could possibly by some special arrangement possibly obtain on this security the loan they require. I am told that the measures you contemplate would not be on a very large scale. And I merely throw out one suggestion in regard to future buildings. The local authorities should take great care that new buildings are not allowed to be erected in such close proximity to existing houses as to give rise to the evils of overcrowding of buildings which means overcrowding of human beings. You have said also that you regret in common with all that famine has touched a portion of the Province of Sind. I am glad however that the resources of Zamindars and the employment by Government of large numbers of labourers in clearing canals and other works of that description have hitherto been sufficient to cope with the local distress, but of course as I have said elsewhere, suppose it be necessary for Government to come to your assistance you can rely upon it that they will be ready to do so. Turning to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce he said: I am very glad you are able to say that certain works which were required in the year 1895 have at the termination of the year 1899, either been brought forward, commenced or completed. I think the real credit is due to Lord Elgin, who was an Enthusiast in the matter of Railway Extension. Certainly, I must admit that I did my best to see that your interests and Sind's were not forgotten. And I always found him, on this as in everything, most sympathetic in regard to Sind, but he was obliged to inform me that even a Viceroy could not do everything at once. However, we have got something done in the last five years, and I am very glad you appreciate what has been done. Of course, there are other projects that need to be carried out. This means that fresh areas for cultivation will be opened, fresh canals will be commenced, and there is a project which has been commenced which will involve expenditure of 40 lakhs of Rupees in addition to the Jamrao, which may be considered to be completed and which has cost 70 lakhs. That seems to mean more rapid communication, greater areas open for cultivation more produce for export, and easier communication between the places of production and the port of export, and implies more wealth and greater prosperity to Karachi and to Sind. I understand that I am to be hospitably entertained by the board of trustees of the Port before I depart from Karachi and I hope on that occasion to be able to say a few words about the irrigation works upon which the prosperity of Sind and the future of the [illegible] largely depend. The appointment of a full time chairman of the Port Trust is one of the proposals which I referred to, as old friends. I cannot say that I am myself fully persuaded that a change in that direction is absolutely essential and necessary, and all of us who have to do with establishments are always chary, and think rightly so, in adding to permanent establishment. Your address itself seems to indicate that the business of the Port is well done and that it is in a flourishing condition. At the same time if in the future greater experience and greater prosperity show that a full time chairman is necessary, and have no doubt that the Commissioner in Sind will take the matter into consideration, with those of you who understand the matter and know where the shoe pinches, and will recommend it to Government. As I shall shortly be leaving Sind for the last time, all requests for future benefits must be directed to the address of Sir Stafford Northcote. Having had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with Sir Stafford, I can assure you that you will find him a very capable Governor and a man moreover of the broadest views and sympathies, one who is long acquainted with Parliamentary and official matters, and that being so, I trust that I can guarantee him a cordial welcome when he arrives in Bombay. The last though not the least interesting of the addresses is the one which the Hon'ble Mir Allah Baksh Khan has just read and which I have listened to with great pleasure. I have met great numbers of native gentlemen of various ranks and positions in the Bombay Presidency. The same kindly sentiment pervades this address. I value it very much as coming from the Mahomedan Association. There are two matters of great interest in the address of the Mahomedan Association. The first deals with the alienation of land to moneylenders from the hereditory families of landholders. If there is one man in this Presidency who has done his utmost to aid that class it is my friend on my right, Mr. James, who has studied the question for over 25 years and made it his own. Twenty-five years ago he got the Government to take it up and they have lately under his advocacy revived it by legislation. If any classes have benefitted by it, it has been owing to the enthusiasm and sympathy of the present Commissioner in Sind. In regard to the Talpurs and their children, as you are well aware, there was a project that the Talpurs should have a separate school, but when the question was fully considered it was decided that it would be better to have one Institution, the Madrassah of which you have spoken. Under the energetic direction of Mr. James the Madrassah has been recoguized and placed under the management of a graduate of Oxford, who, we may be confident, will carry out the objects for which he was appointed. In regard to the Talpurs I look forward to very good and beneficial results from their being pupils at the Madrassah, where they will receive board and education free. But I want the seniors to bear in mind that it is not only the book-learning to which we look for benefit to that class. In that school, they will learn what strength of character means and what self-control means and go out of the school fitted for the business of life. That important training I know they will receive from the Principal, Mr. Hide, an Oxford graduate, a gentleman of great reputation and ability, for whom we are indebted to the generosity of H. H. the Mir, because they will have that training, I look forward with earnest hope to the time when they will be able to help themselves and that further special legislation for their protection will be proved to be unnecessary. Now gentlemen, I have come to the end of my remarks in reply, to your kindly and sympathetic addresses. I thought that receiving you all together would prove convenient, because when one body comes after another it involves waiting, and we are all more or less busy men. As I dislike waiting, so I dislike keeping people waiting. I have very great belief in the advancement and prosperity of Sind and of Karachi. A suggestion was made in one of the addresses that the writers hoped I would not forget Karachi. I assure you that such a suggestion is unnecessary. I have many interests at heart not only in the Presidency but, also in Sind. But when I leave you a fortnight hence, it will be with the greatest possible regret that I shall say farewell to you individually and to the Province as a whole.

On Monday afternoon the Governor visited the Masonic Lodges in Karachi, and in the evening there was a magnificent reception at Government House. The House was edecorated for the occasion, while the gardens presented a beautiful sight, the path ways being studded with Chinese lanterns and fairy lamps, and bunting hung in great profusion. The band of the West Yorkshire Regiment played delightful music, while native conjurers drew crowds of interested admirers. Thunder and lightning added respectively to the music and the illuminations, and when the guests were departing about midnight, the rain came down in earnest, much to the chagrin of many who had come in uncovered traps and carriages.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION CASE IN POONA.

MESSRS. DONOGHUE, AND O'BRIEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

THE case in which Edwin William Patrick Donoghue, Bombay Agent to Messrs. Meeking and Co. charges Edward Charles O'Brien, under section 500, I. P. C., with defamation, came on for hearing before Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Crage, High Court pleader, appeared for Mr. Donoghue and Mr. Bomanjee Pallonji Master, solicitor, in the absence of Mr. Smeatham, solicitor for Mr. O'Brien.

Before the case started Mr. Master asked for a postponement of the hearing till the 1st December, as Mr. Smeatham was engaged in Bombay and therefore unable to be present. He had not received any instructions in the matter and so could not proceed with the case, and as there were several papers which were important for the cross-examination, but which he had not received, he asked that the case might be adjourned.

To this, however, Mr. Crage objected. The complainant and witnesses were present in court, he said, and it would be putting them to inconveniences to have to come again.

The Magistrate after a little consideration resolved to go on with the hearing.

The following statement of the complainant was read:—

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

It is untrue that I am or ever have been a barman to Messrs. Meakin and Co. I know the accused. About the 26th September my firm sent me the letter produced (marked A). I am accused in this letter of having fraudulently bought a cabriolet and pony from Mrs. Atkins. This statement is untrue. I am at the present time the owner of this cabriolet and pony. I bought it on the 29th July last. I produce my private account book (marked B). In July's accounts against the 29th idem there is an entry "Pony and trap from Mrs. A, Rs., 525."

Mr. B. P. Master here objected to the exhibit going in under Sec. 34 of the Evidence Act (as it was not regularly kept account book).

The objection was overruled.

Continuing witness said: I produce a letter marked C., with reference to the purchase of this trap and a receipt for the purchase money (marked D). I had some correspondence with reference to this purchase with an aunt of mine at Poona, named Mrs. Warburton. I produce these letters marked E. (nine in number). The purchase money was paid to Mrs. Atkins at her house, No. 24, Medows Street, Bombay. I sent a servant to my assistant, Mr. Brewer to my place of business to bring the money to me. I produce the letter I sent him (marked F). I paid the stable rent and expenses of keeping the pony and trap from the 29th July to date. I produce two bills (marked G and H) with reference to the cost of which I answered an advertisement in a Bombay paper from a person requiring a trap and pony. I received a reply, produced (marked I). On the 13th September I received notice that a prohibitory order had been issued against this trap and pony. This was at the instance of the accused and in pursuance of a decree he had obtained in the High Court from Mrs. Atkins. Since that time I have not used the pony or cart. They are at present stabled with Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Girgaum, in my name, and I am responsible for the stabling charges. On the 3rd October I filed an information in the Bombay Police Court against the accused charging him with defamation in respect of the letter marked A. Mr. Brewer of our Bombay house opened this letter. On the 10th November this charge was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for want of jurisdiction. I accordingly filed my information in this court.

The cross-examination of this and all other witnesses was reserved.

Mr. W. H. Brewer, assistant manager, Messrs. Meakin and Co., residing at Bombay was the first witness examined and said:—The complainant is the agent and manager in Bombay of the above company. I recollect receiving Ex. F. In consequence I took Rs. 525 to complainant and handed it over to him. He in turn handed it over to Mrs. Atkins in my presence. The letter shown me marked A was in my possession. It reached me by post one morning and I opened it. Cross-examination reserved.

Mrs. Clara Warburton said:—The complainant is my nephew. Between May and August 1899, I had certain correspondence with him about the puchase of a trap. The letters shown me (Ex E.) are the letters that passed between us. Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Alfred Warburton said:—The manager of the company opens letters to the firm and hands them to me. I recollect the manager opening and handing to me the letter marked A. It was forwarded to complainant with a covering letter. In consequence of this letter several applications have been sent to the [illegible] Bombay. He is our agent in Bombay.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Crage then asked the court to continue the hearing on any day before the 29th instant, as he wanted the letters and papers put in as the exhibits for another suit which was pending in the civil court, Bombay on that day.

Mr. Master said it would be inconvienent for Mr. Smeatham to come before the 1st proximo as he had other work in hand. Mr. O'Brien, who was in court, asked that a date after the 29th might be fixed as it would be inconvinient for him to close his shop (Knight and Whyman uth), as he was generally busy about the end of the month making up the accounts.

In the end the court decided to continue the hearing on the 27th instant (Monday).

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H	M's	Sds
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	3	39
Midget	Officers, R A	5	12	18
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	14	15
Lorna	Capt R Lock	5	17	45
Britannia	Col J L Govan	5	23	30
Maud	Mr G T W Olver	5	31	50
May	Capt W Chandler	Did not finish.		

Course No. 13—19 miles, reversed (3 times round), 1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Midget, and 3rd prize won by Coralie.

SHIPS'S BOATS (ANY RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	H'p.	Entered by.	Time of Arirval. H.	M.	SDS.
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	4	47	50
P & O s s Shannon's Cutter	"	Mr W H Sugden	5	2	38
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	"	Mr A Whittle	5	3	14
H M S Pigeon's Cutter	"	Lt J F Wharton	5	11	39
H M S Tmasserim's Cutter	"	Mr W Whittenham	5	20	30

Course No. 6—7½ miles reversed, 1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter, and 2nd prize won by P & O s s Shannon's.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	H'p.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.	SDS.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	SDS.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4	48	40	1	18	40
Melody	6	Mr J B K Macbeth	4	50	52	1	14	52
Chita	4	Mr E Comber	4	52	59	1	18	59
Nanta	3	Mr C T R Scovell	4	54	15	1	23	15
Mavulcin	15	Officers, 4 A	5	4	39	1	19	39
Hulda	27	Mr D K Love	5	22	35	1	25	35

Course No 6—7½ miles reversed, first prize won by Melody Second prize won by Turquoise, and third prize won by Chita.

INFORMATION has been lodged at the police station at Dibrugarh, that the Lepetkatta Tea Estate was totally destroyed by fire on the night of Wednesday, the 15th instant. A reward of Rs. 300 is offered by the manager of the garden for the apprehension of the person or persons who caused the fire, as incendiarism is suspected.

OWING to the sudden outbreak of rinderpest amongst the animals of the Animal Vaccine Depot in Calcutta, the supply of lymph for vaccination purposes has been stopped. As small-pox is cropping up in several parts of the town, and as this is the fifth year in which an epidemic of small-pox is apprehended, this stoppage of the supply of lymph has had to be enforced at a critical time.

IT was (according to the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") during one of her absences abroad that the Archduchess made the acquaintance of Count Lonyay, who is only eleven months her senior, and who, besides being the model of a polished cavalier, is remarkably handsome, and possesses a winning manner. In his attempts to secure the hand of the Crown Princess the Count has had several difficulties to overcome. In the first place the Lonyay family are zealous Calvinists, and the marriage involved at the outset a change of creed. Count Lonyay was prepared by the counsels of the Hungarian Bishop, Cardinal Schlauch, for the acceptance of the Roman Catholic faith, and was received into that Church a few days ago. The permission of the Emperor was obtained without much difficulty. The marriage involved the renunciation of certain rights given to the Princess by her present rank, and it is stated on good authority that in one of the various interviews the Emperor had upon the subject with the Archduchess, he said to her: "I wish with all my heart that you may be happy, and forget all that lies behind you in the past."

AN ENTERTAINMENT TO MISS FAWCETT.

ON Tuesday, at her residence at Pedder Road, a party was given by Mrs. M. G. Ranade, on behalf of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, to the members, and her other friends to meet Miss Fawcett. There were present H. E. Lady Sandhurst, Mrs. Needham, Miss Evelyn Needham, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Macmillan, Miss Corthorne, Mrs. Laising, Mrs. Walter Hughes, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon, Mrs. Lingbanu, Mrs. Anandibai Athawale, Mrs. Ledgard, Miss Franklin, Mrs. R. N. Behramjee Jijibhoy, Miss C. Jamshedjee Jijibhoy, Miss J. C. Jamshedjee Jijibhoy, Mrs. Saraswatibai Saheb Angre, Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mrs. Fred Wright, (Dr.) Mrs. Framy Murzban, Miss D. E. Wacha, Mrs. D. J. Tata, Miss Parvez, Mrs. G. H. Horbury, (Dr.) Mrs. L. R. O. Symons, Mrs. R. S. Powvala, Lady Parvatibai Sanglikar, Bai Akhandso, Mahluexmi, Mrs. Edward Humes, Lady J. Cawasjee Jehangir, Miss. J. Cawasjee Jehanghir, Mrs. and Miss Budrudin Tyebjee, Miss. Elliott, Miss Byramjee M. Mehta, Mrs. Goolbai Bamonjee Patit, Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Mrs. Furdoonjee C. Petit, Mrs. Jalbhoy A. Sett, Mrs. N. M. Patel, Miss Khorshed M. N. Wadia, Misses Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee Mrs. U. Y. Khisty, Mrs. Kalliandas, Mrs. Jugmohondas V. Bhaiset, Mrs. Shambhai Naranjee, Mrs. D. P. Colah, Mrs. M. B. Colah, Miss, B. B. Screwvalla, Mrs. Sarabhai, Mrs K. M. Sett. Mrs. Hormasjee N. Mody, Mrs. R. D. Rustomjee, Mrs. Mahmadbhai Curreembhai, Mrs. Daji Abaji Khare, Mrs. S. Khote, Mrs. V. Nadkarni, Mrs. MacArthur, Mr. Furdoonjee F. Karaka, Miss M. Hunt, Miss B. R. Parakh, J. B. Parakh, Mrs. and Miss Kallabhai, Lalbobhai, Mrs. Hussein B. Tyabjee, Mrs. A. H. Nazir, Mrs. Bajajkar, Mrs. Kolasker, Miss Cooke (Dr.) Mrs. Peshey Phipson, Miss P. S. Fawcet, Miss D. A. Clough, Mes. Paghoe, Mrs. K. D. Shroff, Miss Dhunjibhoy C. Shroff, Mrs. Ardesar S. Narialwalla, Miss C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Tulsidas L. Mody, Mrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mrs. and Miss Hassan Ali, Mrs. Anagar, Mrs. Balaram, Mrs. Bodas, Mrs. Ali Fyzer, Mrs. Dalvi, Mrs. Shirgavkar. Mrs. Madgamkar, Mrs. and Miss S. Bhandarkar, Mrs. Hasanbhai Kheras, Mrs. Ameeroodeen Tyabjee, Misses Moozedeen, Mrs. Goolam Hoosein Mrs. Ludha, Mrs. Goolab Hoosein Ladha, Mrs. Prabhakar, Miss Prabhakar, Mrs. D. Valji Mrs. Valbi Mahomad, Mrs. Rahimtoola Valimahomad, Mrs. Subjalibhai Ibrahim, Mrs. M. Lalji, Mrs. J. Lukhmidas, Mrs. Chanji Jehansey, Mrs. H. Pitale, Mrs. S. Jaigirkan, Mrs. Nanu Narayan Nowrange, Mrs. Kothare, Mrs. A. Kelkar, Miss M. Bhosale, Miss K. Modak, Mrs. M. Jaykar, Mrs. N. Kothare, Mrs. R. Kothare, Mrs. Pitale, Mrs. Dalvi, and many others.

At five o'clock Miss Fawcett arrived accompanied by Miss Clough, the Vice Principal of Newnham College at Cambridges. The entertainment chiefly consisted of the singing of Indian songs to the accompaniment of harmonium and an exhibition of some beautiful samples of plain and fancy needlework. The guests were received at the entrance by Mrs. M. G. Ranade's sister-in-law Mrs. Nilkant and Mrs. Shripat Ranade and Mrs. Thosar, and at the head of the staris by the hostess herself. Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, read the following address, which was illuminated on vilium by Mr. D. N. Matri.

From the Ladies' Branch of the N. I. Association to Miss Philippa Fawcett.

Madam,—We, the members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, have much pleasure in welcoming you to this country. This Association is founded, as you may perhaps be aware, for the purpose of promoting friendly feelings and intercourse between Europeans and Indians, and for furthering the advancement of education in general and female education in particular. Among the various ways in which we seek to attain these objects, we promote gatherings amongst ourselves like the present one, which has assembled here to-day, in the house of Mrs. Ranade to accord to you our most cordial welcome. The name which you bear is dear to the hearts of the people of this country. The memory of your father, Professor Fawcett, whom they loved to call—the Member for India in the British House of Commons, is greatfully cherished amongst them, for his noble high-minded and powerful advocacy of all interests affecting the welfare of this great country and its peoples. A body could be more welcome to us—as indeed to all Indians—than the daughter of so great and good a man. It is a matter however of sincere pleasure to us that our welcome of you is no less owing our feelings of regard and gratitude towards your father as for your own sake. The honour which you have acquired in doing something more than winning the Blue Ribbon of English Scholarship, is one which reflects glory not only on yourself, but on the whole sex, which hitherto been so rigidly, and so zealously excluded from competition on the plea of the incapacity of the female intellect, you have proved by your success that the intellect which Providence has given to woman [illegible] is capable of the highest cultivation and development as that bestowed upon men. Your example cannot fail to act as a stimulus to the aspirations of our sisters in all parts of the world, and we trust the exemplar of your bright achievements will not fail, in however small a degree, to promote the cause of female education in this country, which is unfortunately still in a very backward condition. For these reasons we cordially and sincerely accord to you a hearty welcome amongst us, and we trust your visit to this country will be productive of beneficial results to your Indian fellow-sisters, as it may prove agreeable and interesting to yourself.—Signed by H. E. Lady Sandhurst and the other members of the Executive Committee.

The address was then handed by H. E. Lady Sandhurst to Miss Fawcett, who in acknowledging it spoke a few words of thanks. The guests then moved about the rooms and on the terrace, and partook of refreshments.

The guests left at about 8 o'clock.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	8	5	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	4	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	2	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	9
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	27
Total	33	28	148
Same date last year	8	6	87

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	1	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	7		16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	3	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	2	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	14
Total	38	16	113
Total plague deaths to date	60,519	53,238	
Same date last year	9	7	87

THE war-ship Mohawk returned to Sydney on Nov. 5 from a six months' cruise among the islands. At Santa Cruz it found that a French labour schooner had been visiting the group in an endeavour to secure labour without authority, and at several villages had given Snider rifles and ammunition in exchange for men. The Mohawk confiscated these rifles, and tried to meet with the schooner, but without success. When the Mohawk was at Navoro, in the Solomons, last year, it learned that the natives had been headhunting, and had captured women of a neighbouring tribe, of whom six were killed and eaten. A party from the war-ship tried to induce the natives to give up two other women. They were met by a refusal, but succeeded in capturing a native chief, who was taken to Gavutu, the seat of the resident commissioner. The Mohawk, on her present cruise, landed a party at Navoro, but the islanders decamped into the bush. The party then destroyed the village and several splendid war canoes.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

TO defray the expenses incurred by the erection of new buildings, and of other improvements which are contemplated, the first of two entertainments was given on Saturday evening, at St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandora. The entertainment consisted of five *tableaux vivants* representing scenes from the life of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. And very beautiful and delightful to the eye the tableaux were. The entertainment was given in the Convent Hall and there was a very good attendance of Europeans and Natives. The hall was very prettily decorated and the stage was very admirably fitted up, the drop scene being noticeably pretty. Indeed the arrangements and the whole entertainment were but another proof of how well the accomplished ladies of the Convent can carry out these things, and the care they bestow upon their pupils. The programme opened with an overture "Fra Diavola" which was very admirably played by the Misses D'Souza, Misquita, Arnott, D'Vida, D'Souza, Hockley R. D'Souza and Rozalia. Then the curtain rose upon the first picture, a scene from Mary's childhood in a peaceful French Convent. Here she was at the age of 12, a fair, happy maiden in the Convent Garden, surrounded by her companions and with a gentle nun tenderly regarding the group. Mary was here represented by Miss Macpherson, and her companions were the Misses Weir, Gobierlski, Rozalia and Carvalho, while the Misses M. Rozalia and L. Callaghan represented little flower sellers. The dresses were very pretty and the whole scene was very bright and was loudly applauded. Miss Kirky Vaz recited very effectively the first portion of the well-known poem "Mary, Queen of Scots," and continued it throughout all the tableaux, by way of explanation of the various scenes. When the curtain had fallen amid hearty applause, upon the opening scene, Miss Kirby Vaz sang very sweetly "Mary Stuart," and was very warmly applauded. The accompaniment was played by Miss Bolland. Thereafter the Misses D'Vida, D'Souz, Rozalia, and Hockley rendered very skilfully an instrumental quartette, "Les noces de Figaro" by Mozart. The second tableau, in which Mary appeared as a bride was preceded by the overture from the "Barber of Seville" the performance of which evoked well merited applause. The tableau was a very brilliant one. Mary who was here impersonated by Miss Elliot, was attired in a very handsome and rich bridal dress and the members of the Bourbon Court were all brilliantly costumed, L. Kirky Vaz represented Francis the Dauphin, M. Norrish was King Henry II. of France, and the Misses Anderson, Reynolds, Hegan and Lawrence were Wards of Honour, E. Farrow, L. Elliott, I. Pennock, and R. Almond were Lords of the Household and the rest of the striking picture was filled in by soldiers of the Queen's Guard, pages and flower girls. The scene elicited enthusiastic applause and demands for a second view, but that was reserved for the picture which was to follow. When the curtain dropped the Misses Kirky Vaz, Leeks D'Souza and Taborda sang very nicely a trio, "Could I choose where I might dwell," from Oberthuer's "Pilgrim Queen" and were very heartily applauded. The accompaniment was played by Miss F. D'Souza. Preceding the next scene representing the murder of Rizzio, the Misses D'Souza performed the overture "La Gazza Ladra." The scene itself was exceedingly effective and was loudly applauded, Rizzio lay at the point of death in the arms of those who had gone to raise him, Mary stood in the foreground, with hand to brow, in an attitude of despairing grief, and the Court Ladies were grouped about in attitudes of consternation and horror. Miss Elliott's posing in this scene was very fine, as indeed it was throughout the four tableaux in which she figured. Rizzio was effectively represented by R. Almond. The scene was vociferously applauded and had to be shown a second time. At the close of the picture, Miss D'Aguiar, who was dressed in the aristocratic feminine costume of the period in which the most conspicuous feature was the high ruff, sang Schubert's song "Adieu" very tastefully. The fourth scene represented Mary in her gloomy Scottish prison compelled to sign her abdication. This was another very striking tableau and met with very great appreciation. Appropiately at this point Miss D'Aguiar sang with effect "Queen Mary's Lamentations." The succeeding tableaux represented the final tragedy of Mary's life, which obliterated whatever of error she may have committed. The curtain rose upon a sad and gloomy scene. In the foreground was the block, and beside it the grim headsman. Mary, sad-faced, but erect stood near, attended by the few ladies who remained with her to the last. Two or three soldiers and others made up the rest of the thrilling scene which the audience regarded with rapt interest. When the curtain fell there was a burst of long continued applause, and loud demands for a second exhibition of the scene. When the curtain rose, however, it was upon another phase of the tragedy. Mary knelt at the block, her neck bared to receive the stroke of the axe which was uplifted above her. Some of her attendants had thrown themselves on their knees in attitudes of the deepest grief, and shutting out the dreadful sight from their eyes. The representation was intensely thrilling, and evoked exceedingly enthusiastic applause. The convent choir then sang the "Pilgrims' Chorus" from Meyerbeer's Dinorah with very pretty effect. The conclusion of the programme was reached with an extra tableau "Heavenward," a very ethereal and beautifully conceived scene of a symbolical character. During its exhibition the convent choir sang "O, Heaven, Celestial Home" with very great effect. Taken all through the tableaux were arranged in an exceedingly admirable manner. The groupings were most artistic and the perfection of the posing showed the great care and skill which the good sisters had taken in the matter. The dresses throughout, were splendid, and the entire management of the entertainment was fully deserving of the very great success which attended the performance. From beginning to end the audience were intensely delighted with the beauty and successful representation of the tableaux. This evening a performance will be given of the one act comedy "Pride and Humility" which we feel sure will be equally as pleasing and successful as Saturday evening's entertainment.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG ON THE FRONTIER.

JIRGA OF WAZIRI MALIKS.

DURING his present tour on the Waziri frontier the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has encountered not a few hardships inseparable from travel in these wild border tracts. On the 19th instant his Honour started for Murtaza, under an escort of the 6th Punjab Cavalry and the 4th Sikh Infantry, and drove in a tonga to Dabra Fort, whence the rest of the journey was performed on horses. A slight drizzle fell nearly all the way, and a smart shower started after sunset and continued till 10 p.m. It seemed unlikely in such weather that the party would be able to march next morning, and this prospect excited grave apprehensions, as the kichen had already gone ahead to Sarwakai, but happily the morning dawned bright, and the march was resumed under a strong escort at 8 a.m., and Sarwakai was not reached by the party till near 4 p.m., while the bedding and baggage arrived after 10 p.m. It is proposed to make the route traversed passable for wheeled traffic.

The most important business of the tour so far took place on Friday morning at Sarwakai, where Sir William Mackworth Young met a large jirga of Mahsud Waziris. His Honour was accompanied at the Durbar by Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of the Derajat Division; Mr. Watson, Political Officer, Wana; Mr. Merk, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; and the Staff. The jirga consisted of fully representative maliks of all sections of the great Mahsud tribe, viz., the Shaman Khels, Babi Izais, and Alizais. The proceedings were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor conveying to the maliks, through Mr. Anderson, who acted as interpreter, his pleasure at meeting such a large and representative body of headmen in Mahsud territory, and at hearing that the principal maliks were loyal and well disposed towards the Government. It was satisfactory, his Honour said, that many cases had been settled, and fines had been paid, and he expressed the hope that the maliks would do their duty in settling the cases still remaining. His Honour regretted that some of the offences committed had been serious, and especially that in which the Political Officer was fired on, and his chaprasi killed. The maliks were aware, his Honour continued, that the Government had in contemplation measures for ensuring the greater tranquility of these tracts by the creation of a regularly-organised militia, which would be substituted for the present levies, whereby tranquility would be secured and employment offered to the clansmen, and he pointed out that such employment under the Government would be better for the tribe and more profitable to its individual members than raiding and thieving, and added that he would be glad to hear that the tribe accepted this proposal, and that the maliks were willing to help in recruiting for the militia corps. Several petitions were presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, including one on behalf of the Mullah Powindah, for whose pardon and for permission to visit British territory the maliks interceded. They were informed that their petitions would be considered, and the durbar terminated with the usual presents to the maliks, whose bearing was decidedly satisfactory.

THE Archduchess Stephanie will probably be married a few days hence to Count Lonyay at the Austrian Embassy in London. As Count Lonyay is a Hungarian subject, the civil marriage, according to the Hungarian code, must precede the religious ceremony, which will be performed by a Hungarian ecclesiastic, Count Vay. The newly-married pair will then leave London and make a touring journey through England, after which they will take up their residence upon the Count's hereditary estates near Aloszi, in Hungary.

A TRIP ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A RUSSIAN journalist has recently published the following "impressions de voyage" gathered during a run of 1,324 versts on the Siberian Railway from Cheliabinsk, on the eastern frontier of Little Russia. The train by which the journalist travelled set out early in the morning and contained a great number of emigrants in search of new homes in Siberia. Its destination was Kravostchekoff, on the left bank of the river Obi, at a distance of 883 miles, and the number of halting-places was over 60. A journey of this length in Western Europe would traverse different countries, and more than ten provinces in European Russia; but, in Siberia two provinces and part of a third would suffice to complete the journey. At a distance of 133 miles from Cheliabinsk the Trans-Siberian Railway runs almost parallel with the equator, and enters the Government of Tobolsk, near Kourgan. Then after a run of 200 miles the train enters the province of Akmolinsk, near Petropavlovsk, an important military station, and thence it proceeds in a straight line as far as Omsk, 1,800 miles east of Moscow, and containing 60,000 inhabitants. After leaving Omsk, the train again runs through the Government of Tobolsk for about 67 miles, and then the remaining 207 miles lie through the Government of Tomsk, which has long been famous as being the great trading highway of Siberia. The Central Siberian Railway, which is a continuation of that of Western Siberia, has a length of 334 miles across the Government of Tomsk until Krasnoyarsk is reached. Krasnoyarsk is 370 miles east of Tomsk, and is the centre of the gold-washings of the province. The line crosses the river Irtish and two of its affluents the Tobol and the Ishim. However, there is a great lack of water along the route, and the supply has to be drawn from ponds and cisterns, but it is of very bad quality and works great havoc with the boilers of the locomotives. This region is the granary of Siberia and exports grain to the mines of the Urals. The immense lowland is extremely fertile, and is covered with a luxurious grass-vegetation and masses of deciduous forests.

The landscape is very monotonous, for immediately after leaving Chellabinsk the Siberian steppe comes into sight, and the far-reaching plan is broken only by clumbs of the birch trees. This steppe extends as far as the Obi. Between Kourgan and the station of Bargaschi the line passes a little forest of fir-trees, and pines are found near the marshes at the station of Ubinskaya, in the district of Kainsk. The fir-trees met with beyond Kourgan are only the remains of the immense forest of Iletsk-Skovsk, which was once such a noticeable feature of the country. Some centuries ago the best furs used to be found in this district and were supplied to the Court of the Czars in Moscow; but there is now no trace of the animals which furnished the skins. On setting out from Omsk the landscape becomes even more monotonous, and after passing the station of Shadrinsk the fertile region of the "Baraba" is traversed. The steppe presents to the view nothing more than a wide expanse of grass, for villages are rare. Covering nearly the whole expanse of country between the Irtish and the Obi, the Baraba embraces all the south-eastern portion of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to M. Balland in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, all ripe fruits contain from 72 to 92 per cent. of water. In raisins, prunes, nuts, figs, almonds, and other more or less dried fruits the proportion is rarely more than 33 per cent., and in the case of almonds and nuts it is often under 10 per cent. In pulp fruits nitrogenous matter representing vegetable albumen passes 1-4 per cent. in the pear and 1·45 per cent. in the banana. In fruit seeds, like almonds and nuts, it is 15 to 20 per cent. Fatty and resinous matters are generally in smaller proportin than nitrogenous matters except in the case of dried olives, almonds, and nuts, in which it rises to 58 and 68 per cent. Ash is in the feeble quantity. Acidity attains a maximum in strawberries and gooseberries.

Sugar, starch, gum, dextrine, pectine, saccharifiable cellulose, organic acids, and other extractive matters are, together with water, the chief elements in pulp fruits. The sugar is assimilable, and is a food. Fruits which contain most of it, as bananas, dates, and figs, are true hydrocarbonated foods. Extractive matters are also nourishing, but in a less degree, as they are not so digestible. With these and other rare exceptions, however, fruits, in the opinion of M. Balland, are little nutritive, and cannot be considered as foods. Their juices which please us by their smell or acidity are condiments rather than foods.

M. Dussaud, of 160, Boulevard Pereire, Paris, a well-known invenator, has brought out a "multiphone," by which the sound of a telephone or phonograph can be amplified so that persons hard of hearing can understand what is said. It is a form of telephone, in which the vibrating air from both sides of the plate is conveyed to the ear.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Jaubert announced the discovery of a new red clouring matter derived from naphthaline. It is called naphthapurpurine, and is made by oxidising naphthaline by means of binoxide or manganese in presence of sulphuric acid. It dyes cotton a "cramoisie" red.

"Nitragin" has been tried at the New Jersey experiment station, and found of little or no use as a germ fertiliser. "Alinit," which is recommended for crops in general, and also with some other preparations for stimulating the development of germs in the soil, was equally disappointing.

Mr. W. Saunders, of Ottawa, has made experiments in growing hardy apples on the North-West plains of Canada, but without success. However, he hopes to succeed by crossing two species of wild crabs from Siberia, the Pyrus baccata and P. prunifolia. Crossed with the hardier appies, they have done pretty well on the prairies of the North-West.

M. Karpinsky recently described a singular fossil remains from the lower Permian strata. It resembles the spiral carapace of a mollusc, and the animal from which it is supposed to come has been called a "helicorpion," but chemical analysis shows that it contains phosphate of lime, and seems, therefore, to represent a vertebra.

The air-ship of Count Zeppelin a lieutenant-general in the German Army now on trial beside the Bodensee in Wurtemberg is a veritable aerial steamer. It consists of a lattice framework of aluminium 420 feet long, and divided into partitions each holding a gas-bag. The whole is covered with waterproof silk and makes a cylinder 37 feet in diameter with ogivale ends like a conical bullet. A galiery and two cars of aluminium beneath add stiffness to the machine. It is housed in a floating shed on the Bodensee. The ship is driven by two four-bladed propellers near the bows and another pair at the stern. They are worked by a 15 horse-power Daimler motor, vith electrical ignition, which is carried in the cars below the cylinder. With eight horse-power the ship makes 14 mills an hour, but it can steam 22 miles an hour. It could only be used in comparatively calm weather, or in going to leeward in a strong wind. The steering is done by two vertical ruddars. The buoyancy is varied by the use of small gas bags, whichcan be filled or emptied at will. The vessel will be worked by two men, one in each car, and it is hoped that a long journey will be accomplished.

It is stated that 70 per cent. of the troops for service in Natal, where enteric fever is prevalent, have opted to be inoculated with anti-typhoid serum.

Dr. W. Z. Repley, author of the "Races of Europe," a newly published American work of great social importance in clearing away many popular errors about the European races has further earned the gratitude of anthropologists by his "Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe." The list of original papers numbers about 2,000 in almost every European language.

The Automobile Club of America has been founded under the presidency of General Avery D. Andrews. The Italians are trying the motor car for army purposes. The Parisians are testing it for collecting letters. The Belgians are to tax it next year. The New York firms are adopting it for delivery waggons.

Recent observation by M. Laborde on fourteen cases of resturation to life by rhythmic traction of the tongue shows that 1 1-2 hours of the treatment may be too short in some cases, and that it would be better as a rule not to give it up in despair for at least three hours since the vital forces can be latent for that period. An important fact brought out is that with the older processes of resuscitation one could not re-establish the respiratory movements when the asphyxia had lasted for more than five or six minutes; but with traction of the tongue persons who have been under water for 30 or 40 minutes can be restored to life. M. Laborde states from actual observation that the blood of asphyxiated animals is rich in carbonic acid and poor in oxygen, but is not coagulated, and keeps a certain temperature, and that the heart, though arrested, shows tremors, and resumes its action when the breathing has been started again.

The specimens of geological and other museums are not as a rule attractive to the gourmet, but five highly valued blocks of the finest kaolin, or china clay, having disappeared from a Southern State Museum in America, inquiry showed that a negro charwoman had eaten them. She has a mania for eating clay and could not resist the delicacy.

Professor T. G. Bonney, in a paper to the Royal Society, deals with the mother-rock or matrix in which the diamonds of South Africa are found. This "yellow" and "blue" ground, as it is called by miners, occurs in the form of rocks in the carboniferous strata, as the volcanic necks do in the coal measures of Fifeshire. He argues, from specimens brought by Mr. Trubenbach, that the blue ground of Kimberley is not the first origin of the diamond, which has come from another rock.

An electric railway is to be made between Fayet and Chamounix, at the foot of Mont Blanc. The power will be derived from the river Arve, and each car will be an automobile, having its own electric motor.

A prize of £4,000, founded by the heirs of Mr Anthony Pollok, of Washington, U.S., will be awarded during the Paris Exhibition for the best apparatus for saving life in a maritime disaster. The prize may be divided, and is open to comers of all nations. If not awarded, compensation may be given to competitors. Address, Mr. C. J. Beil, President of the American Security and Trust Company, 1,405 G. Street, Washington.

A lady of Cincinnati has been poisoned by the blue ink of a typewriter. In breaking a small blister on her lip her finger stained with the ink poisoned her blood. The lip swelled and mortified, and she died in great agony.

A device recently invented by Dr. Fritz Lang, of Munich, Germany, is thus described in the "Medical Times":—The camera is constructed on exactly the same principles as all cameras for taking moving photographs, although, of course, there is no attempt made to combine them so as to project the actual operations of the stomach. It is doubtful, however, if a camera has ever before been fashioned which is as compact as this one, or which has been put to as strange a use. This camera is actually swallowed by the patient, and no sooner does it reach his stomach than the walls thereof are illuminated by a small electric lamp attached to the apparatus. At the bottom of the camera is wound a photographic film twenty inches long and a quarter of an inch wide, and one end of this film is fastened to the cord, which runs freely in the tube. Of course the cord and the conducting wires must be swallowed with the camera itself, for, in order to draw the film past the lens, the cord must be pulled. As soon as the camera reaches the bottom of the stomach, the work of photographing may begin. All the surgeon has to do is to pull the cord and thus run the film past the lens. The electric light is then turned on, and after the sensitive film has been impressed with the image the current is turned off and another section of the film is brought into play until the requisite number of pictures have been obtained. When this is done the entire apparatus is withdrawn from the stomach, and the films are carefully developed and enlarged.

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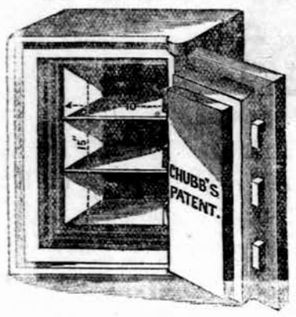

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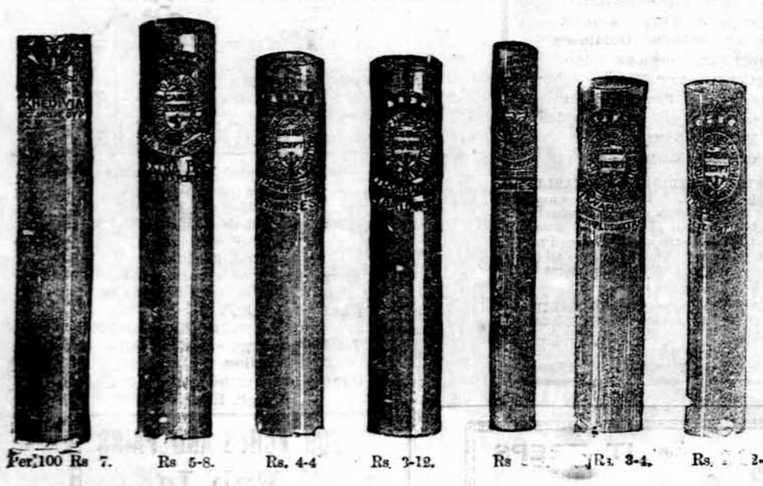

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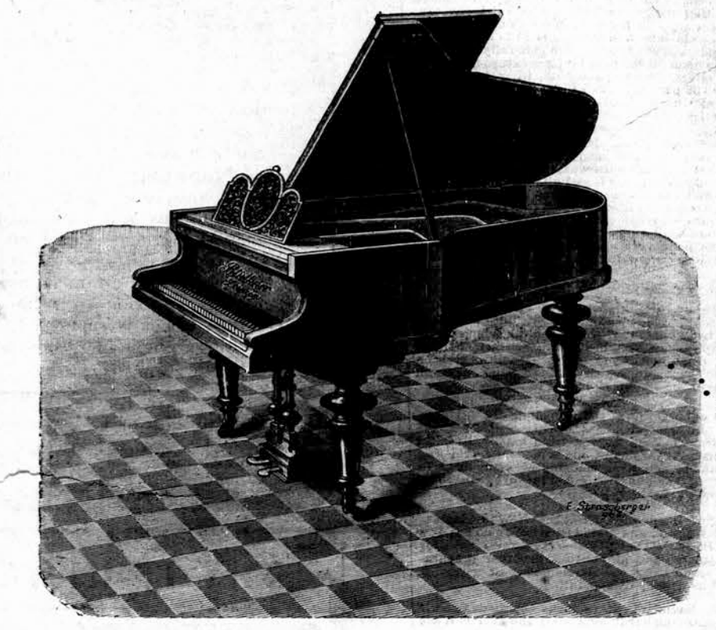

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